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ARP Regulations

Full text of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's executive order imposing heavy penalties for disregard of blackout regulations, Page 2. Instruction on care of pets and treatment of gas appliances during an air raid, Page 2.

No Plans to Seize Cars; New Russian Advances; Story of Hub Sugar Run

The World's Day—January 9, 1942

Washington: Car Seizing Not Contemplated

The Government has no plans to commandeer private automobiles, Price Administrator Leon Henderson declared in a formal statement. [Page 3.]

James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School, was named "executive" of the Office of Civilian Defense, with Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York remaining as Director, in a partial reorganization announced by the White House. [Page 1.]

Actual reductions in nondefense expenditures in the budget will total only about $437,000,000 instead of $1,000,000,000, as outlined by the President, Senator Byrd (D) of Virginia declared. [Financial Page.]

Soldiers charged with civil offenses will be surrendered to civil authorities for trial only when the charge is extremely serious, the War Department said.

Army officials disclosed that inductions are doubling or trebling the peacetime rate, to build a land force of 4,000,000 men.

The OPM ordered 60 per cent of the nation's distilling capacity diverted from manufacture of whisky to production of industrial alcohol, essential to various war industries. [Page 3.]

The White House disclosed that the RAF had carried out successfully its first mission for the United States Government—the distribution over Occupied France of more than 2,000,000 French language leaflets containing excerpts from speeches and statements by President Roosevelt. [Page 1.]

Russia: Russian Counteroffensives Gain

Siege rings cracked at Sevastopol in the Crimea and Leningrad in the north as Russian counteroffensives pressed forward. [Page 7.]

Encirclement threatened 100,000 Axis troops in the Crimea as Soviets drove to cut the Isthmus of Perekop. [Page 7.]

New England: Details of Hub Sugar Scare

Inside story of Boston's run on sugar was disclosed today by official of leading grocery concern. [Page 5.]

Farmers were urged to raise crops on an "all-out" basis to feed the United States and united nations. [Page 4.]

In Europe: British Cruiser Sunk by Germans

A British cruiser—the 5,720-ton Galatea—was admitted by the Admiralty to have been torpedoed and sunk by a U-boat.

Egypt broke relations with all countries at war with Britain, a British radiocast reported.

RAF bombers started numerous fires in the German-occupied naval base at Brest, France.

2,000,000 U. S. Leaflets Dropped in Occupied France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 — Borne on the wings of the Royal Air Force, more than 2,000,000 copies of "United States Leaflet No. 1" —a message of hope and an assurance of Allied victory—have been successfully distributed to Nazi-occupied France, the White House disclosed today.

This is America's first military operation on the war's psychological front.

More are in the making. Other appeals, dropped from the air and directed to encouraging and strengthening resistance to Hitler in every one of the temporarily conquered countries of the continent, will be made.

This first pamphlet bombing of Axis-held territory was directed at the thoughts and morale of the French people but it spoke of more than words to come. It contained information and descriptive detail of the extent of America's vast war effort now being undertaken by the "Army, Navy, industry, labor and citizenry of the United States."

It made it clear that a very different kind of message would be carried to the enemy in due time.

In announcing the completion of this "raid," Stephen Early, the President's Press Secretary, told correspondents: "The RAF has successfully carried out its first mission for the United States Government."

He said that from London President Roosevelt had received a report which quoted a Royal Air Force official: "United States Pamphlet No. 1 was acclaimed everywhere in the RAF, and the fliers felt it was an honor to be the couriers of America and to carry so stirring a message."

The message comprised many quotations from President Roosevelt expressing his assurance that the United Nations are going to win the war and the peace.

It was decorated by a colored photograph of the American Flag and contained a picture of the Statue of Liberty, that symbol of freedom given by the French people to America many years ago.

Mr. Early explained that he had no available text of the pamphlet, which might suggest that it was not printed in the United States, but said it drew liberally from Mr. Roosevelt's address to a joint session of Congress on May 20, 1934, in commemoration of the centennial of the Marquis de Lafayette, whose memory, the President declared, America cherishes "above that of any citizen of a foreign country."

The fliers of the RAF dropped 1,380,000 copies of the message in the area surrounding Paris, the now Nazi capital of Occupied France, and more than 600,000 copies in the Lille area this week.

The leaflet was, of course, printed in French and the subsequent pamphlets will employ the language of the country for which they are destined.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Friday, January 9, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22
Entertainment Timetable	11
Financial Pages	16-18
Hollywood Letter	11
Local Arts and Theater Page	11
Radio Timetable	4
Real Estate Column	5
Rhode Island Letter	4
Sports Page	15
The Home Forum	12
Overcoming Sabotage	
Today's Woman	10
Traveltalks	9
Washington Sideglances	3
Women's Club Activities	4

Weather Predictions

FAIR SNOW WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Michigan Boy Puts $428 Into Patriotism

ROYAL OAK, Mich., Jan. 9 (AP)—Teddy Burton wrote to the President:

"I am 11, and can't get in the Marines but am sending you $428.88 to help win the war."

The sum, his entire bank account, was withdrawn yesterday with the permission of his parents, turned into a cashier's check and mailed to the President.

Italians Buy Bonds

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9 (AP)—A $10,000 defense bond has been purchased by the California Grand Lodge of the Sons of Italy, a fraternal organization of persons of Italian descent.

El Structure To Be Junked For War Scrap

Supreme Judicial Court rules that company has forfeited its right to long-disputed tracks.

Transition of Boston's long-disused $5,600,000 Atlantic Avenue Elevated superstructure into the National Defense scrap heap, to begin within the next 30 days, loomed today as the result of a decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

The decision, rendered this afternoon by Chief Justice Fred T. Field, declared briefly ". . . that the right of the Company is forfeited because the Elevated structure is no longer being operated in the public service for which the franchise was granted."

Armed with the new power bestowed by this decision, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin stated that he had immediately instructed the Building Commissioner to take whatever steps may be necessary to declare the structure a public menace, and to start demolition.

No Profit Expected

Meantime, representatives of the Trustees intimated this afternoon that they would begin immediately to remove the structure, and sell as much as possible for scrap. No profit is expected. The cost of demolition will be too great to put any profits into the pockets of the Elevated, it is estimated.

Action toward such demolition within 30 days would be in accordance with the procedure outlined by the statute passed by the Legislature in 1939. The Legislature provided that, in the event of a decision by the Supreme Court upholding the forfeiture of the Elevated structure, its removal should begin within 30 days.

Continuing with the povisions of the law: failure to begin removal within one year of the date of the decision of the Supreme Court will automatically turn the matter over to the Transit Department of the City of Boston for removal at the City's expense.

The City is then authorized to sell it for salvage, charging any expense to the Elevated and turning any surplus over to the City Treasury.

Structure a Nuisance

The Court found that failure to use the Atlantic Avenue location for the purposes for which it was granted constituted a forfeiture resulting in the structure becoming a nuisance. This nuisance, the Court ruled, the Company may be required to abate.

Use of the overhead structure for transportation purposes ceased on Sept. 21, 1936.

The decision resulted from a petition of the Elevated Company Directors in May, 1940, to restrain the Commonwealth, the Boston Transit Commission, and the Elevated Trustees. The Directors sought to enjoin the Trustees from authorizing the removal of the structure and to bar the Transit Commission from razing it at the Company's expense.

The action of the El Trustees in authorizing the structure's removal goes back to legislative action in 1939. The State Legislature, after receiving an opinion from Paul A. Dever, then Attorney General, gave the Trustees authority to remove it, but at the same time gave the Directors of the Elevated the right to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Boston Gets Air-Raid Tips Direct From London Official

A dapper little man who rattled off words at machine-gun rate and who darted from subject to subject with the adroitness of a broken field runner in a football game, today gave Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the City Hall Press Corps a demonstration of the philosophical approach to air raids which has carried London through dark days.

He was Emil Davis, Chairman of the London County Council, governing body of London, whose job compares to that of the Mayor in an American city. Dropping in at City Hall unannounced, just as Mayor Tobin was holding his daily press conference, the friendly London official, picturesque with his bushy moustache and goatee, joined in and in chatty fashion gave advice on how to organize the City for air raids.

Whimsically stating that his visit to Boston was made at "too appropriate" a time, Mr. Davis, leaning forward confidentially, told reporters that he was "awful tired of hearing about civilian defense" and said he would be glad to get back to London where they have a "real war."

The dapper Londoner spoke rather casually about the bombing of the British capital—almost as casually as though he spoke of his favorite cricket team losing a match.

Seriously, however, he warned that Boston might receive token air raids. This city, he said, has about 5 per cent as much danger as London.

He warned that during periods of inaction there is real danger that the air-raid defense organization might deteriorate. "It has become a common joke in London," he said, "that during lulls the air-raid wardens have become most proficient in billiards."

Skipping to another subject Mr. Davis said that the thing London was least prepared for was delayed action bombs.

And on a different tangent—one of the other problems he confided was the provision of "artificial teeth and spectacles" for people who forget them when they leave their homes to go to shelters.

Finally the London visitor said that people in London are too excited to get ill. "Doctors are practically going out of business," he said. "People don't have time to get sick."

Japanese Drive Closer to Singapore; U.S. Sub Sinks Four More Axis Ships; Churchmen Demand British Reforms

Archbishop of York at head of group urging action on questions of vast social import.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 9—A program of immediate action to guide social changes now under way in Britain toward a solution along Christian lines has just been issued here under auspices of Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of York.

"A change is taking place in our social life so great as to deserve the name of a revolution. It is of supreme importance that it should be a Christian revolution."

This is the conclusion of a report published here by the Industrial Christian Fellowship, which might be described as the social reform group of the Church of England.

The report, which has just come out in pamphlet form, is described as "A Guide and Call to Christian Revolution."

Far-Reaching Reforms

It openly advocates action—not merely after the war, but now—designed to effect far-reaching social and economic reforms.

These include drastic changes in the currency and the banking system amounting in fact to nationalization of credit; tax reforms, including especially a tax on the value of sites as distinct from buildings erected on them; increased participation by labor in the control of production; radical reduction of the profit motive in industry and commerce, and elimination of economic competition through increased planning, both of national production and international trade.

Present report carries a step further the program of social betterment launched by the Malvern Conference nearly a year ago. At that time the conference, which was held under the leadership of the Archbishop of York, adopted a number of resolutions putting this left-wing group of the Anglican Church positively on record as in favor of fundamental reforms of the social structure—even going as far as the abolition of private ownership of chief industrial resources.

Economics Not Enough

The Malvern Conference admitted that "there was no structural organization which can bring about the Kingdom of God on earth, since it is the gift of God and since all systems can be perverted by the selfishness of men.

"Therefore the Church, as such, can never commit itself to any proposed change in the structure of society as being a self-sufficient means of salvation."

Nevertheless the Conference agreed that "a way of life founded on the supremacy of economic motive . . . is contrary to God's plan for mankind," and that therefore "the time has come for Christians to proclaim the need for striving toward a form of society

Continued on Page 20, Column 7

Associated Press

Sumner Welles Leaves Washington for Brazil

When the United States Undersecretary of State left the American capital for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to head the American delegation at the Conference of Foreign Ministers beginning there Jan. 15 he was accompanied to the station by two South American diplomats, Juan Soler (left), Minister from Paraguay, who looks on as Mr. Welles shakes hands with Brazilian Ambassador Carlos Martins (center).

Hull sees stronger union of Americas: Page 8.

Landis to Aid La Guardia In Civil Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 — His hand forced by Congress, President Roosevelt today partially reorganized the Office of Civilian Defense by appointing James M. Landis, Dean of Harvard Law School and New England Civilian Defense Director, as Executive of the national home defense agency, though leaving Mayor La Guardia as Director.

Appointment of Mr. Landis, who has been highly successful in organizing protective services in New England, is expected to head off a movement in Congress to transfer the OCD to the War Department.

Public confusion in home defense led the House yesterday to vote to take the home defense agency out of the hands of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, criticized for trying to hold three big jobs at the same time. In addition to being Mayor of New York City and Director of OCD, Mr. La Guardia is head of the United States-Canadian Defense Board.

While the White House indicated that the new OCD arrangement had the mutual approval of the President, the Mayor, and Dean Landis, Mayor La Guardia later issued a statement that hinted that he may yet have to resign either his Washington or New York post.

"Frankly," the Mayor's statement said, "this plan meets the Washington situation because of the growth and added activities of the OCD, and will afford me more time in the field.

"Frankly, it does not meet the New York situation because it will take more of my time. I must be realistic about this."

La Guardia Still Head

Under "partial reorganization" announced by the White House today, Mayor La Guardia will remain as Director, while Mr. Landis will become "executive," responsible for the "creation of organizations to effectuate policies outlined by the Director in consultation with the Executive." Mr. Landis will get a salary of $10,000 a year.

Policies, the White House explained, will be decided jointly

Continued on Page 20, Column 3

Dean Landis long in service on many important missions: Page 2.

Japanese Losses at Wake Spur Philippine Defenders

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—The heroic defense of the Philippines received new inspiration today as Americans learned that the gallant defenders of Wake Island had taken a final toll of seven Japanese warships and that an American submarine has just sunk 40,000 tons of enemy shipping.

Prowling through Far Eastern waters dominated by hostile warcraft, the submarine has sent three cargo vessels and one transport to the bottom, the Navy Department has announced. Each ship was estimated at 10,000.

With their backs literally against a wall of water on three sides, the American and Filipino troops under Gen. Douglas MacArthur were prepared today for an all-out Japanese offensive for which the enemy was moving forward heavy reinforcements of troops and equipment.

Having already taken a heavy toll of the enemy, the Philippine defenders could find courage in the report that the tiny Marine garrison on Wake is now revealed to have destroyed a cruiser, four destroyers, a gunboat, a submarine, and at least five planes before being overwhelmed by vastly superior Japanese forces.

President Cites Garrison

So courageous was the defense of Wake that President Roosevelt, as Commander in Chief of the nation's armed forces, has issued a formal citation of the garrison for heroism. This citation, which is rarely given, declared that the Marines' defense "against an overwhelming superiority of enemy air, sea and land attacks from Dec. 8 to 22, 1941, has been noted with admiration by their fellow countrymen and the civilized world, and will not be forgotten so long as gallantry and heroism are respected and honored."

The units on the island were identified as the Wake detachment of the First Defense Battalion, United States Marines and Marine Fighting Squadron 211 of Marine Aircraft Group 21.

The story of the defense was disclosed by Maj. Walter L. J. Bayler, who was on temporary duty at Wake when the attack came, and who left the Island on Dec. 20 in a patrol plane. He kept penciled notes of the day-by-day fighting.

He revealed that Maj. James P. S. Devereux, the Marine commander on the Island, had permitted the Japanese Fleet to get within 4,700 yards before ordering 5-inch and 3-inch guns to open fire at point-blank range. In this one action a cruiser, two destroyers and a gunboat went down.

Planes 'Got' Submarine

Particularly able resistance was put up by the Island's tiny aerial squadron, its strength having been reduced from 12 to four planes in the first bombing raid. By repairing and maintaining these four from parts of the others the Marines managed to keep them in the air where they shot down five planes, with pilots claiming four more and several additional enemy craft damaged. The planes also accounted for the submarine.

Maintenance of the planes in the air is accredited to the work of First Lieut. John F. Kinney and Technical Sergt. William J. Hamilton. Maj. Paul Putnam commanded the Island's planes.

Although the Navy Department did not reveal the exact locations of the sinkings of the four enemy vessels other than to say that the submarine had been operating with the Asiatic Fleet, it is recalled that American officials in the Far East have predicted that when full reports of their submarines' activities are in they will reveal heavy losses on the part of the Japanese.

Preparing to Attack

While present Japanese attacks upon General MacArthur's lines in Bataan Province are believed to be for the purpose of reconnaissance, the American commander has informed the War Department that "these operations are probably preparatory to a large-scale general attack by the enemy."

"Japanese reinforcements are being brought up to its front and indications point to a renewal of offensive by the enemy," the War Department communique states. "General MacArthur reports that the morale and determination of the American and Philippine troops are high and that they may be counted on to continue their resistance with skill and courage.

"For the first time in several days, there were no enemy air attacks on the fortifications of Manila Bay. Enemy air activity was confined to reconnaissance," the communique said.

The latest War Department communique confirmed the continued inactivity reported earlier.

"Combat operations have dwindled to desultory skirmishes in various sections of the front. The enemy continues to move troops into the forward areas apparently in preparation for renewed attack in force. Hostile air activity yesterday was limited to reconnaissance flights," the communique revealed.

Observers here incline to the be-

Continued on Page 20, Column 7

Chinese enter outer defenses of Canton and Nanchang, mass troops in Burma.

Seriously endangered Singapore appeared in new peril as Japan launched what appeared to be an all-out offensive in Malaya to the north.

Taking advantage of this preoccupation of Japanese armies, China announced that its troops which have been investing Japanese-held Nanchang and Canton, penetrated outer defenses of both cities. Chinese troops also were massed in Burma, apparently preparing for a lunge into Japanese-held Thailand which received its second aerial bombardment in 24 hours from the Allies.

An Allied thrust at Japanese supply lines was seen in Japanese admission of the sinking of one of its freighters within 100 miles of Tokyo.

The struggle in the Philippines dwindled to minor skirmishes as the Japanese continued moving troops up, apparently in preparation for a heavy attack.

Meanwhile the American Navy reported that a submarine of the Asiatic fleet had sunk another Japanese transport and three cargo vessels, and fresh glory was added to the marine defenders of Wake as belated details disclosed that seven, not five, Japanese warships had been sunk before the island fell.

Japanese Troops And Tanks Attack British in Malaya

SINGAPORE, Jan. 9 (AP)—Waves of Japanese infantry and tanks attacking on the main Singapore road less than 300 miles north of the British stronghold fought a severe all-day battle with British and Imperial troops in the Slim River area yesterday, the British Far Eastern Command announced today.

Casualties on both sides were reported heavy.

The decision was not given in the communiqué but earlier reports said the British were "holding fast" on newly-formed lines on the Slim River 50 miles north of Kuala Lumpur, crude rubber capital of the world and Japan's immediate objective.

Simultaneously, the British announced seven casualties in a Japanese night raid on Singapore Island and said British planes scored several hits on two enemy vessels in Malayan waters and the China Sea and also narrowly missed a smaller vessel.

Of the Slim River action, the communiqué said, "After a preliminary infantry assault, the enemy attacked down the main road with tanks, followed by infantry in trucks.

The Japanese were driving hard against British positions on both sides of the north-south railway in western Malaya.

A Japanese tank thrust at one point earlier forced the British

Continued on Page 20, Column 5

Baby Blue Eyes and Guns

Wide World-Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 9 — Baby blue eyes and brown ones, too, squinted down grim Army rifle barrels.

Manicured fingers tightened on triggers—preparing for what may be the eventual defense of Fleet Street—the heart of British newspaperdom.

With many a blank but nary a squeal, Fleet Street's Women Rifle Corps, composed of 25 newshawks, traded face powder for gunpowder in the first practice session.

"Fine thing," said one disgruntled editor. "You'll never know now whether you'll get smeared with lipstick or shot full of holes."

Along the darkened canyons of London's Newspaper Row, disgruntled members of the stronger (?) sex blamed it all on the Russians.

It seems the first questions asked by a women member of the Russian Trade Mission now visiting this country were:

"Are your women in the front lines? No? Why not?"

And so the Rifle Corps came into being, headed by ex-chorine Melville Brown, President, and ex-ballet dancer Eve Fayne, Secretary, both of the Daily Mail.

Independent Korean Army Aids China Near Chungking

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9 (AP)—The United Korean Committee in America said today 9,250 officers and men of the Provisional Government of the Korean Independence Army now were based in the Chungking area.

Kim Koo, Executive Chairman of the organization, said the Korean forces in China were being augmented steadily by volunteers from Korea, Manchuria and Siberia.

The United Korean Committee, which received Mr. Koo's cablegram yesterday from Chungking, said the Korean Provisional Government had been functioning on Chinese soil since the 1919 Korean revolution and has an accredited representative in Washington, Dr. Syngman Rhee.

Committee Headquarters said the Chinese Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, had contributed $100,000 recently to the Korean Independence Army and that his wife gave a similar amount a year ago.

Another Tightening Of Belts in Britain?

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Britons may find their meager menu curtailed still further as a result of the war with Japan, Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, said today.

However, even if there were a few tightening of belts, he added in a speech at Middlesbrough, the British still would be the best-fed nation in Europe.

New Executive of National Office of Civilian Defense Well Equipped for Job

U. S. Arbiter, Union Talk Fishing Peace

Negotiations were resumed today in efforts to end the tie-up of fishing trawlers and draggers operating out of Boston, over the question of who should pay for war risk insurance for each fisherman.

H. R. Caldwell, Federal conciliator, in Boston from Washington to endeavor to adjust the differences, was today in session with Capt. Patrick McHugh, representing the Boston local of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Owners of the vessels aver that many fishermen received a net of $6,000 or more last year because of the high prices for fish, which, they say, is substantially more than the crew of merchant ships earned, and is more profit than the owners themselves received in some instances. Because of this, they believe that the men should pay the cost of the insurance, but expressed willingness to arbitrate the issue of who should pay.

Union men, on the other hand, say that the issue should be submitted to the Maritime War Emergency Board, set up in Washington to handle war risk insurance for crews of merchant ships. Capt. McHugh declared that the men are in constant danger of attack, and should have the same protection from owners as the crews of merchant vessels have. Merchant ships are mostly subsidized by the Government, while fishing vessels are not, it was pointed out.

The union is not responsible for the stoppage of work, he said, because the men voluntarily refuse to sail until they have the insurance. The union, said Captain McHugh, is standing by its decision of "no strikes during the war" plan.

Three trawlers arrived at the Boston Fish Pier today and joined the idle vessels after discharging their fish.

A total of 100 draggers and 40 trawlers will be affected by the tie-up at the Port of Boston, which are manned by about 2,000 union fishermen. Any long tie-up will affect 3,500 persons, however, directly dependent upon the vessels being active for their livelihood, owners said today.

Owners of the vessels admit today that the strike is serious, in that it affects both draggers and trawlers, and will be a severe blow to the production of seafood now used for two meals a week in Army camps as well as in increasing volume by the public. In the strike of April to June, 1939, only trawlers were involved.

Fireworks Plant To Get 'E' And Ordnance Flag

HANOVER, Mass., Jan. 9 (AP)—The flag of the Bureau of Ordnance and Navy "E" pennant for excellency in production will be awarded National Fireworks, Inc.—the first New England munitions plant so honored—at exercises at the factory Jan. 12, David J. Black, manager, announced today.

Navy Secretary Frank Knox notified George J. Black, company President, that the award would be made in recognition of outstanding efforts in the production of ordnance material vital to national defense.

'Nice Going, Mom!' —She Directs Traffic

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Conn.

An unidentified mother called for her child at school and finding no policeman on duty at a crosswalk there stepped into the street and directed traffic until all the pupils were taken care of.

Motorists obeyed her implicitly, apparently enjoying the novelty and one, saluting, said:

"Nice going, Mom!"

Still Selling To Be Done, Meeting Told

Although thousands of salesmen and their managers face new and difficult problems, now that "business as usual" is being discarded, there is still a job of salesmanship to be done by American business, the third New England Sales Management conference was told today.

Declaring that the majority of American manufacturers still have plenty of merchandise to sell to consumers who, in spite of taxes and the impelling urge to save money, are in the market to buy, C. B. Larrabee, Managing Editor of Printers' Ink, New York, spoke on "Turning Emergency Into Opportunity at the Sales Conference" today. At the same time, he warned against undue optimism.

Nearly 1,000 business executives and salesmen attended the annual convention at the Hotel Statler, Boston. It was the third New England Sales Management Conference, and the 20th annual Sales Rally and Luncheon, sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and organized by the Sales Managers Club, the Executives Club, and the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs, all affiliated with the Chamber. Co-operating are sales and advertising groups, both national and local.

Pointing out that "we must be realistic, grimly realistic, but let us be all that that term implies," Mr. Larrabee told the morning session, over which H. E. Pim presided:

"Let us not be apostles of gloom, wailing before we are seriously hurt, making panicky plans for eventualities that may never eventuate. To do that is just as dangerous as to face the obvious that the business lives of every one of us will be vitally, drastically affected by this total war.

"One challenge to management as yet unaffected by war shortages is to consider bread-and-butter problems against a war background, but to look at that background with the kind of perspective that does not distort any feature of it," he pointed out.

"Recently I found that only 26 per cent of a list of 360 advertisers are today being vitally affected in production by scarcity of raw materials.

"Most corporation executives today are deeply conscious of their human obligations. If they weren't, the question of what to do with salesmen in an oversold market would have one simple answer, 'Fire 'em.' One of the management's big jobs today is to find work for the salesman. In doing so it should find work that will not only keep the salesman's self-respect, but also help him keep his ambition, his aggressiveness, his will to win."

Saltonstall: Old Car Plates Will Be Used

To counteract reports that the old automobile number plates being collected throughout Massachusetts are useless, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today emphatically announced that the plates will either be used for 1943 registration, or will be sold to the Bethlehem Steel Corp. for scrap steel.

After reading published reports that the plates could not be used to manufacture 1943 plates, and that it would be too expensive to convert the material into scrap steel, the Governor called a special news conference to which he invited Merton P. Young, head of the Industrial Division at Charlestown State Prison; Morris Kaplan, OPM official, and American Legion leaders, to tell reporters of the value of the plates.

Through the Governor, Mr. Young announced that if a major percentage of the 1941 plates are turned in they can be converted into 1943 plates either by placing a "3" in place of the "1" in the year number 1941, or an insert, with the figures 1943, can be used in place of the 1941 designation.

Furthermore, numbers not turned in may be issued on paper plates, which are now being weather tested in the laboratories of the State Department of Public Works.

Mr. Kaplan for some time has been endeavoring to influence the State to turn over to him all the old plates for scrap steel. Mr. Kaplan added that New York State already has sold plates to the Bethlehem Steel Corp. for scrap.

Dean Landis Long in Service On Many Important Missions

By DeWitt H. John

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What kind of a man is Dean James M. Landis, who was named today an official of the Office of Civilian Defense at Washington?

You walk into the corner office at the Regional Headquarters of Civilian Defense in Boston. Behind the big desk sits a dynamic, blond man absorbed in poring over reports.

He has a look of furious concentration. He looks up, with a penetrating expression in his sharp features. Then his face breaks into a genial smile.

He talks quietly, but with clarity and force. As the story unfolds, you find yourself getting a comprehensive grasp of the subject.

Dean Landis at his biweekly press conference this morning at the Regional Office warned New England that shelling of our Coast is a more imminent "possibility" more likely than an aerial bombing attack.

Blackouts Effective

Coastal blackouts extending only a few miles from the shore would effectively prevent naval vessels finding targets, he said, exactly as area blackouts hinder operations of fliers.

At the same time, the Dean disclosed that an overall plan for evacuation of New England areas would be formulated in a conference at his office tomorrow attended by representatives of State Defense Committees, the Army and the Navy, the Red Cross, the Federal Department of Labor and State Health and Welfare Agencies.

Dean Landis asserted that he regarded his new assignment as "a full-time job," and said he would report for duty in Washington Monday.

"I am delighted," he said, "with the opportunity the President has given me to work with my old and cherished friend, Mayor La Guardia. My job is as it is described—to carry into execution the policies of the OCD and to see that they become effective."

Dean Landis is the man President Roosevelt called in a few years ago to draft a foolproof law for regulation of the securities business. The young Harvard law professor, then 34, worked day and night with Benjamin V. Cohen in drafting the legislation, which Congress passed about as submitted. Soon Mr. Landis' capacity for hard work got to be a by-word in Washington.

Hard Worker

He is still a hard worker. Every Sunday since Pearl Harbor has found him at his desk. His average day begins around 9 or 9:30, and he doesn't leave the office until some time during the evening. Christmas afternoon he was at his desk. This autumn he was not only Dean of Harvard Law School and Regional Director of Civilian Defense, but also Chairman of the Cambridge Committee for Plan E, then involved in an election campaign.

Back in the Washington days, President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Landis to administer his own law, as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. This was a job for a man of keenness and mettle, for the Wall Street financiers were feeling hostile toward the New Deal's regulation of their activities. They found Mr. Landis an able administrator, capable of pitting his force and perception against that of their shrewdest lawyers.

He is a determined fighter. His jaws clamp shut, his face sets, his eyes flash—and you know that however quietly, he is going to act. He will explain patiently his viewpoint, and go over it point by point, quietly, persuasively. In a showdown he is still quiet, but very, very determined.

Still a young man today, Dean Landis has had one big job after another. At 29 he was a full Professor at Harvard Law School. He held top positions in the New Deal, both in publicly-known posts and as advisor to certain government agencies.

Eager to Learn

Yet you find him a modest and thoughtful man, eager to learn and considerate of his colleagues. One of his subordinates tells how, on Christmas day, Dean Landis telephoned him to discuss business matters. A few minutes later, he called up again and said:

"Did I wish you a merry Christmas?"

"Why yes, I think you did," responded the surprised employee.

"All right. Thanks. Goodby." And that was all.

Another of his assistants in the regional office recalls a special telephone call from the Dean wishing him a happy New Year.

Even his most vigorous opponents find him a genial adversary. They tell the story of how a Cambridge politician, in a Plan E campaign, delivered a vitriolic attack upon Dean Landis and all his works at an outdoor rally. The Dean sat quietly in his automobile and listened. After finishing the speech, the politician came over and said, "Well, Judge, you know I don't really mean it. I like you personally even if we do differ on politics!"

Dean Landis' job as Regional Director of Civilian Defense has been that of a diplomat, a persuader. His office has carried no power. It has been his task to get local officials to work together. Tact, diplomacy, discretion have been necessary.

The New England Office has attained prominence because its civilian defense program has been unusually thorough and well-planned.

Rules for Protection of Pets Are Laid by Safety Committee

Special care should be given pets in air raid conditions so that they will be protected from fear and from harm, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety said today.

Wardens who are experts on handling of dogs, cats and other animals may be assigned to kennels, dairy farms, large stables and other buildings where large numbers are kept, the Committee suggested.

To protect the public, as well as the animals themselves, it should not be possible for pets to run freely about the streets in time of raid. Dogs and cats will not be allowed in public shelters, but they can be tied in places of comparative safety outside, or kept in cellar "rumpus rooms."

The text of instructions concerning dogs, cats, and caged birds follows:

Dogs

License or identification tags should be worn at all times—license tags are best.

Keep all dogs under strict control — this means yard dogs chained; and house dogs confined to one room. Do not under any circumstances turn dogs loose.

Exercise your dog near home.

Take dogs with you to private shelters—in basement or wherever shelter is located.

Keep dogs restrained by a leash. This will protect your dog.

Keep drinking water available.

Provide a small supply of prepared food for emergency feeding.

Cats

Use collars or harnesses with identification plates, not only during air raids, but during the war emergency.

Confine cats to one room, and do not permit them to wander. They are timid and grow panicky when any unusual noise occurs.

If cat climbs out of reach, seek safety, and after "all clear" signal, contact local animal welfare organization.

Take cats with you to private shelters—in basement or wherever shelter is located.

Provide sturdy baskets or carriers for cats. Do this also for small dogs.

Meet sanitary needs by a box of ashes, sand, sawdust, earth, or cut-up newspapers.

Keep drinking water available.

Provide small supply of canned meat or fish for emergency feeding.

Caged Birds

Provide small wooden box cage for canaries. For parrots and other large birds, use sturdy wicker basket of proportionate size.

Remove to safest room in building.

Cover cage.

Particular attention should be given to properly ventilated coverings for protection from weather extremes.

Bombing Range Set Aside in N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 9 (AP)—A bombing range in New Boston, Amherst, and Mount Vernon, 2,849 square acres in extent, was set aside today by the Federal District Attorney's office for use of the Manchester-based Army Air Force.

U. S. Attorney Alexander Murchie said that he was filing a petition for condemnation of the area in federal court this afternoon. Army officials indicated bombing practice of the range would begin soon after families are removed from the area.

Army Takes Over Quincy Stadium

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy, announced today that the Municipal Stadium probably would be unavailable for sports events for the duration of the war because it had been taken over by the Army.

The stadium locker rooms are being used as barracks for a small unit of soldiers and the parking area at the field is occupied by trucks. Meanwhile army engineers have visited the city to inspect locations for proposed army barracks.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"The Intellectual Background of Thucydide's History of the Great War Between Athens and Sparta" will be the title of the second Lowell Institute lecture being given by John Huston Finley, Jr. At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Saturday

"The Karolik Collection" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

"The Diary of a Racing Pigeon" will be the feature moving picture showing at the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain. Open to the public at 2:30 p. m.

"La Belgique, sa civilisation, sa littérature" will be the subject of a French lecture by Madame Emilie Noulet de Carver under the auspices of the Salon Française de Boston. At the Hotel Victoria, 3:15 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Saltonstall Proclaims Blackout Rules

Blackout instructions were today applicable as law in Massachusetts following a proclamation issued yesterday by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The Governor said today officials would "reasonably interpret" section 11 of the orders to give store owners and others time to install fixtures to turn out lights immediately in event of an alarm. Approval of arrangements for extinguishing lights must be obtained from local defense committees.

The Governor's action was taken under special powers accruing to his office under the officially proclaimed state of emergency. Penalties for violation of the regulations include fines up to $500 or a year's imprisonment or both.

Under legislation proposed by State Senator Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence crimes committed during a blackout would be punished twice as severely as they would be under ordinary conditions, unless the penalty is already execution or life imprisonment.

The Governor's executive order acknowledged that "it is not now deemed necessary permanently to blackout all light," but added that "the safety of life and property may from time to time depend upon a temporary, but complete, blackout."

The text of the regulations follows:

(1) The signal for a blackout shall be the air raid alarm or the extinguishment of the street lights, whichever occurs first. The "all clear" signal shall be the signal for the end of the blackout.

(2) Upon the signal for a blackout or at sunset, if that occurs during an air raid alarm, the occupants of all premises or parts of premises, public and private, shall extinguish all lights or darken the premises so that no light is visible from the outside.

(3) The managers, superintendents or persons in control of hotels, apartments, office buildings and all other places of multiple occupancy and use shall extinguish all the lights, whether in public places or in tenants' rooms, on the signal for a blackout.

(4) Lights may be left on in rooms which have previously been equipped for use during a blackout in such manner that no light whatsoever shall be visible from the outside.

The windows and entrances to such equipped rooms or places shall be covered with heavy draperies, curtains or heavy paper, board or black obscuration paint, so that no light may be visible from the outside.

Skylights shall be specially obscured on the outside to prevent reflection of light and shall be specially protected from the inside to prevent injury from falling glass.

(5) Provision shall be made by occupants for the extinguishment, immediately on the giving of a blackout signal, of any lights left burning in premises not occupied at night.

(6) All outside lights, including lights for work being done in the open, shall be extinguished immediately on the giving of the signal for a blackout.

(7) All outside activity which involves fire, or in any way creates or displays a source of light, shall cease between sunset and sunrise and such fire or lights shall be extinguished unless arrangements are made by the person in control thereof satisfactory to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, so that such fire or lights shall be extinguished immediately upon the giving of the signal for a blackout.

(8) Hospitals, first aid stations and emergency posts shall be immediately equipped for blackout pursuant to instructions now or hereafter issued by the medical division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

(9) Smoking or lighting matches outdoors during a blackout is forbidden.

(10) Flashlights of very low intensity and directed downward may be used. Recent tests and experience have shown that for any outside light white lights are preferable to blue lights of the same intensity.

(11) Until further order, rule or regulation all illuminated signs, flood lighting, store window lighting or any other display lighting visible from the outside shall be extinguished from sunset to sunrise, unless the owner or person in control thereof has made arrangements satisfactory to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, whereby such lights shall be turned off immediately when the signal for a blackout is given.

(12) No vehicle shall be operated on any street or way, public or private, in the Commonwealth during a blackout or after the giving of an air raid alarm, except an emergency vehicle for which a special license shall have been granted by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles after the said vehicle has been inspected and approved for blackout operation by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Such inspection and approval shall be evidenced by a sticker placed in a prominent position on the vehicle at the time of inspection and bearing the following inscription:

"Approved for blackout operation, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety."

Such vehicles so approved and so identified shall also display such other information as may be deemed necessary by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety for identification and authenticity. Arrangements to issue such special licenses, stickers, and other identification shall be made as soon as practicable by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Until such arrangements shall have been made, the police and military authorities shall have discretion to permit only such vehicles as they deem necessary for the services essential to civilian defense, or for the preservation of life and property, to operate with dimmed lights during a blackout or to operate after the giving of an air raid alarm.

The foregoing shall not apply to vehicles of the armed forces of the United States, State Guard, police vehicles, fire department vehicles, ambulances, or vehicles operated by the United States Post Office Department, but such vehicles shall be equipped for blackout operation.

(13) When the blackout signal is given, the operators of vehicles other than emergency vehicles and those specified in paragraph 12 above shall immediately reduce speed to not more than 15 miles per hour, drive to the side of the road or curb at the first opportunity, and stop.

The operators of vehicles shall extinguish the lights thereon and seek shelter if available. The operators of such vehicles shall not park at intersections, hydrants, police stations, fire stations, hospitals, emergency stations or other places specified by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

If practical, the operators of such vehicles shall drive the same entirely off the traveled portions of the road or highway. Vehicles already parked at the curb, in parking places, or garages shall be left where they are unless ordered or permitted to be moved by the police or military authorities.

(14) The operating management of railroads shall arrange for movement of railroad traffic during a blackout, complying in so far as practical with the orders and regulations herein set forth, or in such other manner as may be approved by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Railroad stations, buildings, and other railroad structures shall be governed by the orders, rules, and regulations covering buildings as herein set forth, subject to such modifications as are deemed necessary, and as may be approved by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

(15) When the signal for a blackout is given, all street lighting shall be extinguished as rapidly as possible without interrupting the electric, gas, water, fire, power, and other similar services supplied to the locality.

(16) When the signal for a blackout is given, all traffic signals which have not been shielded in conformity with the blackout standards, fixed and approved by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, shall be extinguished.

(17) The intensity of all fire and police signal lights shall be reduced as far as practicable and such lights shall be shielded in such manner that no light is visible above the horizontal.

(18) The authority under which work is being done on any street or highway or other outside place shall protect any excavation or obstruction made in connection therewith, with an adequate white marker, properly shielded lights or a watchman.

(19) The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety shall, subject to my approval, make such additional rules and regulations for blackouts and air raid warnings as may be necessary to effect the proper and immediate compliance with the orders, rules and regulations herein set forth.

(20) The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety may authorize a reasonable variation from the orders, rules and regulations herein set forth whenever in its opinion the public welfare, safety or convenience may be promoted thereby.

Gas Operation Rules for Air Raids Issued

Confusion concerning the proper procedure for turning off gas outlets in homes during a possible air raid was allayed today when official rules were issued by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The Committee, in conjunction with officials from all leading New England gas companies, drew up six simple instructions so that every householder might know exactly what to do were a raid to occur.

These six easy to understand rules will supplant and supersede the many and varied instructions issued from unauthoritative sources. They are approved by the Office of Civilian Defense and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety today instructed all local chairmen in the State to adopt them as strictly official.

They are as follows:

Do not shut off the gas at the service entrance or meter unless the building is damaged or the gas supply fails.

If the gas range is in use, shut off the burners.

If you are using any other gas appliance which requires hand operation, shut off the burner.

Do not shut off pilots.

Do not shut off automatic water heaters, automatically controlled house heaters, or gas refrigerators.

If the building is damaged or the gas supply fails, the valve at the service entrance or meter should be closed. Do not open this valve. Call for a trained man.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | SNOW | WARMER | COLDER — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with occasional light snow and warmer tonight, followed by clearing with falling temperatures toward morning; lowest near 12 degrees; winds 15 to 20 m. p. h.

Massachusetts: Increasingly cloudy and warmer today.

Maine: Considerable cloudiness and not so cold today, with occasional light snow in the eastern and northern portions.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Considerable cloudiness and not so cold today, with occasional light snow in the extreme northern portions.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Increasingly cloudy and warmer today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	10	7	Minneapolis	15	-8
Chicago	14	10	New Orleans	40	31
Denver	46	11	New York	15	10
Helena	6	-12	Norfolk	22	12
Kansas City	20	13	Philadelphia	15	8
Los Angeles	65	54	St. Louis	15	13
Miami	68	52	San Francisco	57	43

A—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

B—Minimum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:04 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Saturday, 4:37 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:59 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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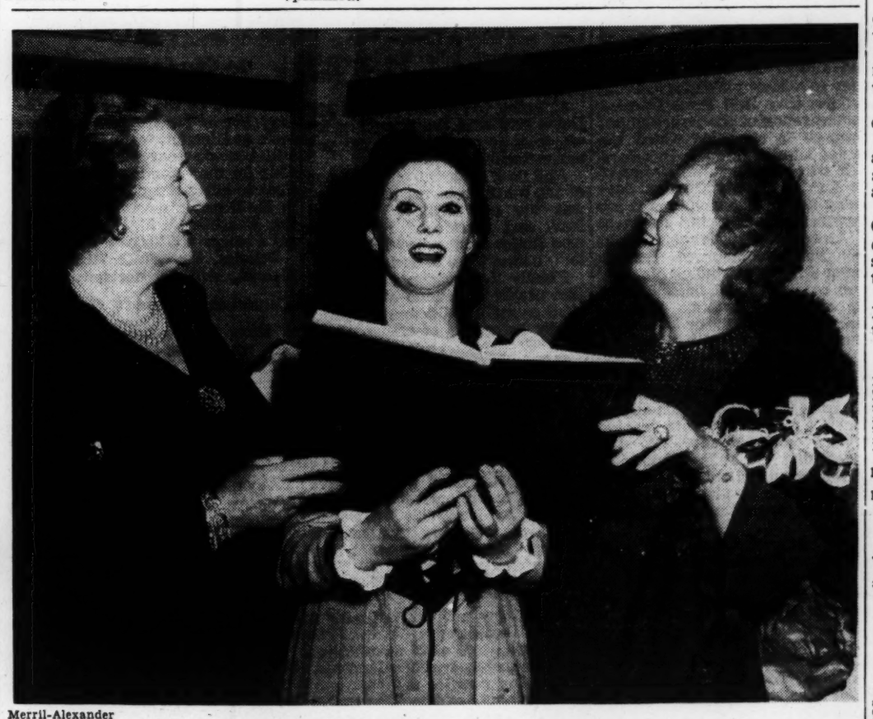

Merril-Alexander

Three 'Marguerites' in Opera History

Backstage callers at the Boston Opera House where, last night, Dorothy Sarnoff (center) made her debut as the Marguerite of the Philadelphia Opera Company's new all-American "Faust," included two of the most famous "Marguerites" of Metropolitan Opera history, Mme. Florence Easton (left), Miss Sarnoff's teacher, and Mme. Marie Sundelius.

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'Any Old Auto Tires to Mend?' Echoes Across Nation

Burden of keeping some 30,000,000 cars rolling falls on 4,500 small concerns.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Since last Monday, Jan. 5, some 4,500 small businessmen who have been eking out a livelihood by retreading automobile tires over the last 10 years have suddenly found themselves lifted into the role of "patriots" upon whom the nation now depends for keeping the wheels of 30,000,000 passenger cars rolling through 1942.

On that memorable morning, thousands of motorists not yet convinced of the seriousness of the rubber shortage woke up to find that lifting of the ban on tire sales does not mean that they can buy new tires. And on learning this, there will be a rush to buy up all available used tires which even now command high premiums.

What will they do then? Turn to the tire retreaders whose intriguing claims of being able to give up to 80 per cent of the original mileage of new tires will take only one half as much additional rubber.

For years these thousands of small businesses have been catering to trucking interests and those low-incomed motorists forced into strict economies to keep their cars running. "Why hasn't someone told me these things before?" the motorist wants to know. Manufacturers answer: "Because tires have been so inexpensive and so well made that little attention has been given to salvaging values."

Change in Emphasis

Incidentally, tire manufacturers naturally emphasize the sale of new tires, so not much has been heard of the work of retreaders.

But all this is changing now as tire retreaders go to bat for the manufacturers. At last, the retreader faces the grand opening to prove his product and raise the retreading business into the ranks of the nation's major industries where engineers say it should have been long ago

Paradoxical as it may seem after 15 to 20 years as silent partner in the rubber trade, retreading, when properly done is a sound, economical and practical system of making the old tire almost as good as new. The last few years have witnessed rapid strides in this system to the point where workmanship and materials are such that rubber companies are now extending new tire guarantees to retreads.

Added to this, the emergency comes at a time when tire makers have finished setting up facilities for reclaiming scrap rubber. Since the declaration of war by Japan, two companies have announced production of so-called "war tires" made almost exclusively from used rubber.

Tons of Old Rubber

Aside from old tires available for retreads, the statisticians say there is as much as 1,000,000 tons of old rubber in the United States that can bs used to relieve the tire shortage. And 1,000,000 tons is considerably more than all the rubber consumed by the entire nation this year.

The retreaders' equipment consists of about $6,000 worth of molds and buffing machinery, plus camelback, an uncured rubber compound of the same ingredients that go into the new tires.

Retreading nominally costs about $7 for a 6 by 16 tire or about one-half the cost of a new tire. During 1941, the tire companies made about 65,000,000 new tires and sold retreaders 30,000 tons of camelback for 8,000,000 retreading jobs. For 1942, the goal of retreaders is set at 20,000,000 jobs requiring 80,000 tons of camelback. The OPM has promised enough rubber to make that possible.

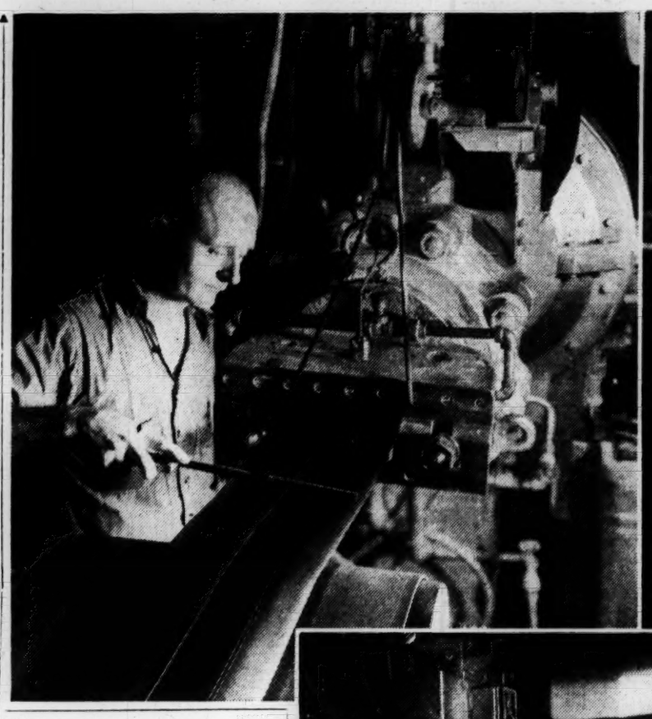
Even on retreads, however, trucks and buses will get first call.

New Processes Tested

The volume of research that has already gone into the study of reclaimed rubber is staggering even to twentieth century engineers accustomed to doing "the impossible." Out of the laboratories are coming new processes and compounds to improve the reclaimed product and make it possible to build a tire entirely of reclaimed rubber. A wartime line of tractor and farm implement tires are also rolling out of the workshops.

All this throws emphasis upon the fact that millions of tires that could have been recapped or retreaded over the last decade have been thrown away by motorists and local distributors. This waste has been stemmed somewhat by the increased production of reclaimed rubber from 100,000 tons in 1935 to this year's 275,000 tons.

By the time the war is over the reclaimed rubber business is expected to have reached a peak of development where used rubber will never again be wasted matter. You will be able to sell it back to the manufacturer, who in turn will return it to the consumer in some form of economical product.



Wide World

Shortage of Rubber Changes a Lot

Upper left: The camelback checked by Firestone employee will be used to retread passenger cars. Upper right: Cure for tire blues at Chicago. Worker applies new rubber coat to an old tire at Tirecap, Inc., plant. Lower: At Cleveland the tire that has been placed in a mold and then has a strip of camelback molded and vulcanized to it is being removed an hour later, ready for another 10,000 miles.

Trainees of C. P. T. Sought for Services

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Thousands of young Americans who learned to fly in the Civilian Pilot Training program were called upon yesterday to join the Army or Navy air forces.

Saying he acted at the request of the Army and Navy aviation services, Brig. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, wrote to every graduate of C. P. T. courses:

"Which service you enter is a matter of your choice. This request is merely that you act upon your pledge, given at the beginning of the C. P. T. course, to apply for air training in the armed forces, if and when needed. Both the Army and Navy air forces have given notice that more applicants are needed now."

Civilian Pilots Get Chance to Aid Nation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—America's civilian flying resources are being organized and used through the Civil Air Patrol to permit the armed flying services to devote as much time as possible to active military missions. The Civil Air Patrol, known as the "CAP," will probably be the means whereby private aviation will prevent itself from being "grounded for the duration."

At a three-hour conference between aviation writers, publishers and editors of various aviation publications and the Civil Air Patrol of the Office of Civilian Defense on Jan. 3 the plans of the CAP for private flying were outlined. Maj. Gen. John F. Curry, National Commander of the Patrol, Maj. Reed Landis, Aviation Aide to Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, Director of Civilian Defense, and other speakers addressed the gathering of writers at the Department of Commerce Auditorium.

General Curry told the group of writers that the CAP "has no precedent" as civil aviation has been "grounded" in every other country. Its activities will tie in completely with Federal, state and local air activities, he said. General Curry emphasized that the CAP was still in formation and that about 150,000 descriptive booklets and 300,000 application blanks had been distributed.

Answer to Question

Major Landis pointed out again that "in no other nation is civil aviation allowed to function." He said he did not think membership in the CAP would be a necessary condition but declared the "CAP is the answer to the question of how to keep civilian aviation going during the war."

There are 90,000 civilian pilots and 90,000 students who are expected to complete their training soon who would be available for the CAP, Major Landis said. In addition there are thousands of ground personnel available, he said. Applications for work in the CAP were coming in by the thousands daily, Major Landis said.

Major Landis declared there are 2,000 airports in the nation on which there are no Government flying activities or commercial air line operation and that there are approximately 23,000 civil aircraft available for the CAP. There are all sorts of skills available, he said, and all craft, "from puddle jumpers to multi-engined ships," would be useful.

It is planned to have a CAP unit at every civilian airport in the nation. Under the CAP setup there will be a "Wing" in each state with a Wing Commander and an executive officer each selected with the utmost care. Groups of states will be organized under Regional Commands corresponding to the United States Army Corps Areas. Each state will be divided into groups as determined by the number of planes and pilots to be organized. Squadrons and Flights will be formed at local airports under local officers reporting to their Wing Commanders.

The CAP would be a voluntary organization, Major Landis said, and would be remunerated only when it performed a specifically requested service by the armed forces of the Government or some Governmental or defense agency. He added that the CAP would offer training in order that those volunteering would be able most effectively to utilize the time they now spend in casual flying.

Possible Ferry Pilots

Major Curry said that there was a possibility that the CAP pilots of greater experience would be made ferry pilots to fly completed aircraft from the manufacturers to strategic military air fields, such as is done in England. In addition he said there was a strong possibility that pilots with private certificates would be provided with the flying time and experience to raise their pilot ratings.

Col. Harry H. Blee, aid to General Curry, explained the training and objectives of the CAP. All volunteers would have to take a five-point course taught in classrooms and by practical application of theory, the course to include discipline, military foot drill without arms, organizational setup of the local OCD branch, first aid and the composition of the American armed forces.

Further instruction for specialized types of duty, Colonel Blee said, would include such subjects as meteorology, local terrain, technical flight operations, air raid warning service and many other allied subjects.

Cecile Hamilton, now associated with the CAP, noted that 3,000 of the country's certified pilots were women and promised there would be no sex discrimination in flight duty in the CAP. She also said the CAP would welcome women who could drive a car, knew first aid or had other related skills. In New Jersey, she reported, women had proven reliable apprentice control tower operators and some had already passed the junior examination in this field.

Writers Offer Services

Earl Johnson, Wing Commander for Ohio, said the CAP in his state had already been called upon to patrol the air from the two gas mains running to two principal arsenals and had also to guard a major reservoir. Among other duties outlined for CAP pilots in the official booklet are the guarding of airports at night; courier service under war conditions; observation patrol of back country areas and long reaches of uninhabited coastline; towing of aerial gunnery targets; mechanical personnel to service military ships under war conditions; assistance to air raid spotters to identify aircraft; providing of valuable information on terrain to the military establishment; patrolling highway traffic under possible evacuation conditions; searching for military aircraft forced down or crashed in out-of-the-way areas

At the close of the meeting the members of the Aviation Writers Association offered their services as a group to the various State Commands of the CAP. General Curry indicated that the offer probably would be accepted.

U. S. Armament Program Welcomed in Batavia

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Jan. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt's gigantic armament program got a warm welcome here today, semi-official sources saying the trained men of the Netherlands Indies needed only the weapons in order to make effective war against the Japanese.

They said there already were enough trained tank crews "to man any number of American tanks," that these islands already have well-equipped and widely dispersed airdromes, and that there is an abundance of gasoline and oil.

Drys in Ohio Urge Wartime Liquor Ban

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 9

Adoption of wartime prohibition throughout the nation is urged by trustees of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League. They assert such a step would be "in the interests of efficient prosecution of total war, and swift victory."

Whisky Ban Is Ordered To Save Sugar

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—To conserve sugar and increase production of war-vital industrial alcohol, the OPM today ordered about 60 per cent of the distilling industry's capacity diverted to manufacture of 190 proof ethyl alcohol from corn or other grain.

Much of this capacity now is used in making whisky, but the OPM said no shortage in this beverage was expected since more than five years normal supply was in storage.

A spokesman said the industry was ready to meet the requirements of the order which he described as meaning merely the stepping up of industrial alcohol production for the Government which was started some months ago.

Industrial alcohol, essential to various war industries, is particularly important in production of smokeless powder.

The order, effective Jan. 15, gives OPM authority to direct deliveries of alhocol produced by the distilleries to smokeless powder plants, to fill lend-lease requirements, or to industrial alcohol plants for denaturing and storage for later distribution.

The bulk of industrial alcohol heretofore has been manufactured from molasses. By compelling distilleries to use grain, OPM officials explained, more molasses can be diverted to production of refined sugar. Two days ago OPM prohibited use of molasses in the production of rum and limited the use of alcohol in various hair, scalp and toilet preparations, perfumes, and soaps.

Problems of sugar supply, which OPM is attempting to overcome, resulted from the outbreak of war in the Pacific which cut off United States sugar imports from the Philippines. The islands normally supply 16 per cent of the nation's annual consumption. Hawaiian imports, representing about 14 per cent of the supply, also will be materially reduced.

Officials said they anticipated that sugar imports from Cuba and domestic production would be stepped up, but that the tremendous demands for alcohol as a result of the war meant a drain on sugar supplies which had to be eliminated if possible. Industrial alcohol demand now is running 300 per cent above normal.

Glimpse Is Secured Of Missing Element

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 8 (AP)—An unstable form of element No. 61, the only missing item in the list of known chemicals of the material universe, has been produced in the University of California cyclotron, and by experimenters at Ohio State University.

Announcement of the experiment here said a radioactive form of No. 61 was produced by bombarding some rare earths with atomic bullets. The raw materials used were sent to Berkeley more than a year ago from Italy by Dr. Luigi Rolla, Italian chemist.

The work was done by Dr. Emilio Segre, one of the discoverers of Elements Nos. 43 and 85, and Dr. Chien Shiung-wu, a young Chinese woman who has a brilliant record for research in nuclear physics.

Private Autos Declared Free From Seizure

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson issued a formal statement today assuring the Nation the Government has no plans to commandeer private automobiles and explaining that fears of commandeering undoubtedly arose from his own answers to questions at a press conference Jan. 2.

At that time Mr. Henderson said commandeering of automobiles was "one of the gloomy possibilities" that a prolonged war might bring about. Today, he said, the Government "presently is well supplied with automobiles" and added there was no occasion for citizens to offer their cars for public use.

"I did not indicate that any such action (as commandeering) was likely or necessary now or in the foreseeable future," the Price Administrator said. "Indeed, at one point in the conference, according to the stenographic transcript, it was stated: 'I think it is bad enough to have to freeze things without having to go out and commandeer them.'"

Reports have reached my office that in some areas citizens are offering to turn over their cars for government use. These offers are commendable and patriotic. However, the Government presently is well supplied with automobiles, and while grateful for the spirit shown, I must advise citizens to retain their cars for their own use."

Sideglances in Washington: 'Enemy Alien' in White House

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Fala's Pal: At the very moment when President Roosevelt was asking factory operators not to discriminate against harmless enemy aliens, his Scottie, Fala, was romping in the White House backyard with Albert, James Roosevelt's sleek dachshund.

History Is Made: The term United Nations has now officially supplanted Allies used in the first World War.

History will record that the phrase, personally invented by President Roosevelt, was first used on Jan. 2 in the 26 nation agreement to co-operate "against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the war."

A few days later, the term was firmly established when the President made use of it again in his annual message to Congress.

White House Sacrifice: Up to Jan. 6, President Roosevelt had not had time to open any of his Christmas presents.

Neither his son Franklin, at sea with the Navy, nor his son Elliott, on duty with an Army reconnaissance squadron, had seen new sons born since they left home.

Caught in the tire draft: The Leon Hendersons are among the victims of the tire shortage. Mrs. Henderson is telling friends that last August, she reminded her husband that their two second-hand cars needed re-tiring.

"I'll have one of the boys get them today," Mr. Henderson replied, and promptly forgot the whole matter.

Now they've had to put up one car to save rubber for commuting to their beach home next summer and share the other on a "whoever gets the keys first" basis.

Donald's bit: If that excitable little fellow, "Donald Duck" is glad to pay his income tax, most Americans will be.

That is what Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau figured in accepting Walt Disney's offer to make film of "Donald" wack-wack-wacking over his income tax blank and the new high rates.

For a half a day Treasury tax experts investigated "Donald's personal affairs and gave Mr. Disney detailed advice on how much income his protegee might have to pay and whether he could claim those three trouble-making nephews as dependents.

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RICHMAN BROTHERS ANNOUNCE A CHANGE IN CLOTHING PRICES

Effective Monday, Jan. 12

Last September, when there was a general advance in clothing prices, we did not raise ours.

We made it plain at the time that it was Richman policy not to do so until it could no longer be avoided.

That has been our policy for 62 years. That is our policy today. That will be our policy always.

Since 1939, however, everything that goes into clothes has steadily gone up. And, if we are to maintain our standards of quality and value, we must adjust our prices in accordance with our increased costs.

Beginning on Monday, January 12th, therefore, Richman Brothers Standard Quality Clothes will be $24.50. Our Super Quality Line will be $29.50.

This is a $2 advance . . . a reasonable adjustment, under existing conditions . . . and in line with our 62-year policy of making fine clothes, and selling them for the lowest possible prices.

Purchases from today to Monday, January 12, limited to two garments to any individual.

THE RICHMAN BROTHERS CO.
Makers of Men's Fine Clothes Since 1879

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Hub Y.W.C.A. Layman Art Aid to Morale

The every-day man and woman need first-hand experience in creative art, particularly painting, in the opinion of Mrs. Edith Park Truesdell, whose classes in painting for the layman are reopening this week at the Y. W. C. A. on Clarendon Street, Boston.

First, she says, it provides a new channel of satisfying self-expression to the individual and thus improves morale in the present times of stress when balance and normalcy are vitally needed; second, it increases the appreciation of art; and third, tends to raise the standard of the public taste in painting, and stimulate artistic production. Mrs. Truesdell is translating all this into practical results in her classes at the women's "Y."

No Compunctions Entertained

She believes that women should have no compunction about pursuing this artistic by-path, although it may seem merely a diversion in the midst of stern realities. Mrs. Truesdell's experience has been that her pupils find it not so much an escape from pressing duties as a restorative, a new side to life, a means toward fuller use of the faculties, and thus an aid to normalcy.

As an example she mentioned the case of a middle-aged woman who worked all day as a chemist in the Customs House and who found herself refreshed rather than wearied by her evening work in the art class.

Women join the classes for a variety of reasons, some because a friend has urged them, other out of curiosity, and some because they want not so much to learn how to paint as to know the basic principles of design and color for some practical purpose.

Saturdays for School Teachers

The Saturday class is designed especially for school teachers. It begins at 10 a. m. with creative painting and continues until 12:15 with 45 minutes of colored slides accompanied by explanatory comments from Mrs. Truesdell.

"We believe that laymen and art should be brought together. Art can be vital and can have a bearing on the entire philosophy of life," says Mrs. Truesdell.

She told of one of her pupils, a mature woman who at first was frightened at the idea of tackling painting. She sat for nearly the entire period of the class simply staring at the blank paper. At last she said to herself, "I really ought to think of myself as a child of six, because as far as art is concerned, that is what I am. A child expects to learn things from the beginning and isn't frightened at not knowing all there is to know." From then on she tried to bring a child's attitude to the work, a child's freshness and lack of prejudice—and she has done remarkably well since producing pictures that Mrs. Truesdell considers worthy of exhibition.

Mrs. Truesdell's approach is to turn the new pupils' thought from the discouraging notion that art is the transferring of exact images onto paper. She treats color, line, and tones of dark and light as a language in which the student learns to express himself, and she believes that everyone has the capacity to learn this "language."

Aiding the War Effort

The workshop of the Y. W. C. A., of which the Paint and Print Shop is a part, are under the direction of Miss Ruth Perkins, and since the "Y" is a member agency of the Greater Boston United War Fund, its workshops are now concerning themselves especially with morale and the national war effort.

Pupils in the art classes come from all sorts of occupations. In one class last season were two stenographers, a dietitian, a waitress, and a doctor—and Mrs. Truesdell says that sometimes when they were deeply engrossed in their work the atmosphere seemed fairly charged with energy.

Mrs. Truesdell is herself a widely known artist. She has had one-man shows in Denver and in Los Angeles, the latter at the University of California. She has won gold medals for two of her paintings at different times. Her art education was gained in Boston and in Los Angeles, where for a decade she was active in the artistic life of the City. With her husband, she owns and operates a 2,000-acre cattle ranch in Colorado in the summer.

By a Staff Photographer

She Has Faith in Novice Painters

Mrs. Edith Park Truesdell, instructor at the Paint and Print Shop of the Boston Y. W. C. A., exhibiting one of the pictures done by a pupil in the "Y" classes. Classes are getting under way this week.

Rare Chinese Plate Is Shown To Clubwomen

At yesterday's meeting of the Division of Antiques of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs Mrs. Ralph W. Nesbit of East Freetown exhibited a Chinese Lowestoft ship plate which once belonged to a great-great uncle of hers, Jabez Gibbs of Bristol, R. I. The remainder of the set from which this plate was taken is in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. The design includes a vessel in full sail, from the stern of which an American flag flies. The narrow blue border is studded with gold five-pointed stars. About 1784, American ships went to Canton, China, with cargoes of ginseng and brought back cargoes of chinaware (called Chinese Lowestoft), silks and spices.

The theme of study which the Division has chosen to pursue during the three years of Mrs. William G. Darrow's chairmanship includes the history of the architecture of old New England churches prior to 1850, and the data collected by the Division on this subject will be compiled eventually in book or pamphlet form.

Events in prospect for the Division are a visit to the Harrison Gray Otis House on January 29, under the leadership of Mrs. Charles A. Rideout, and a meeting next Thursday morning at the Y. W. C. A. on Clarendon Street, Boston, which Mrs. Lewis G. Webber will address on "The Way Our Grandmothers Used to Cook," illustrating it with old-fashioned cooking utensils. Mrs. Webber, who is the Division's historian, has built an old-style brick oven in her home in Bedford, Massachusetts, in which she demonstrates old-fashioned cookery. At the same meeting Mrs. Charles T. Cottrell will give a talk on Wedgewood pottery.

Three Chapters of D. A. R. Meet Monday With Varied Programs

Three local chapters of the American Revolution plan meetings on Monday.

Old Boston Chapter will have on its program a presentation by Mrs. Margaret Louise Wood, called "New England Nosegay," which consists of stories, legends, and costumes of New England, accompanied by music from an old music box. The meeting will be held at the State Rooms, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, at 1:30, Mrs. James Dunbar Langdon, Regent, presiding. Delegates to the Continental Congress are to be elected. Tea will be served by the hostesses, Mrs. Charles W. Brown, Mrs. Andrew T. Luther, and Miss Lucy E. Ayer.

Old South Chapter meets in the vestry of the Park Street Church, Boston, also at 1:30, and Col. Frederic Gilbert Bauer, Judge Advocate of the Massachusetts Department of Veterans of Foreign Wars, will speak on the subject, "In Time of War Prepare for Peace." Mrs. Fred P. Kinney, Chapter Chairman of the Americanism Committee, is in charge of the day's program, which will also include an outline by Mrs. Herman F. Robinson, State D. A. R. Chairman of the Committee on National Defense Through Patriotic Education, of the work of that Committee.

Program Being Arranged

Musical selections are being arranged for by Miss Lena B. Knox, a member of the Chapter, and Miss Josephine G. Richardson, Regent, will preside at the meeting.

The Lucy Jackson Chapter will have as its guest speaker Monday Lawrence B. Fletcher, Secretary and member of the Standing Committee of Trustees of Public Reservations, who will present pictures of beautiful and historic places from Cape Cod to the Berkshires. The meeting will be held at the Chapter House in Newton Lower Falls at 2 o'clock. Reports will be heard from Mrs. William L. Vosburgh, Chapter representative of the Americanism State Committee, on the Christmas Party which the Chapter gave for foreign-born mothers and their children; and from Mrs. Herbert A. Wilson, Chapter representative of the Ellis Island State Committee on the gifts sent to Ellis Island this year.

Delegates and alternates to the State Conference in March and to the Continental Congress in April, are to be elected.

Mrs. George L. Davis, Chairman of Hostesses, will serve tea, assisted by her Committee.

Mayor Goddard of Newton, who was to have spoken at this meeting, will be heard at a later date.

Aspinwall Chapter Bridge

The annual bridge-tea of the Johanna Aspinwall Chapter will be held on Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. in the home of Miss Margaret Fish, 9 Prescott Street, Brookline. Mrs. Edmands P. Lingham of Newton Highlands is in charge of arrangements.

Hannah Winthrop Chapter meets on Wednesday to hear a program of early American music. At 2 o'clock at the Commander Hotel in Cambridge, Mrs. Shirley Grant Spur, soprano, and Mrs. Bernice Barnard Spot, pianist, will present sketches of Stephen Foster and Ethelbert Nevin, illustrating them with selections for piano and voice.

A speaker from the Red Cross, Mrs. Albert Carter, will make an appeal for aid of the work of that organization, and Mrs. John F. Osborn, Chairman of the Servicemen's Hospitality Committee, will report on the Chapter's plans in that activity.

Elmira Club Scholarship Plan

Plans for awarding a scholarship to a qualified high school senior from Greater Boston, enabling her to attend Elmira College at Elmira, New York, will be discussed at the meeting of the Elmira College Club of Boston tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Hostesses for the meeting are Mrs. Leonard Clinton of Newtonville, Mrs. R. Kendrick Smith of Brookline, Mrs. Edward M. Wittigschlager of Arlington, and Miss May Elander of Andover.

Elmira is a Presbyterian college and one of the oldest-established colleges for women in the United States.

Women Musicians to Meet

The Women Musicians' Club will meet Monday evening at 8:15 o'clock in the Y. W. C. A. on Clarendon Street, Boston. A program has been arranged which will include selections by Miss Janet Cameron, pianist, and the presentation of a dance group by Martha Carle. Refreshments will be served, and guests are welcome. Miss Mildred Sanborn is President of the Club.

R. I. Governor Gives Jobless Aid Change Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 9—A renewal of his earlier proposal that employees in Rhode Island no longer be required to contribute a portion of their earnings to the State's Unemployment Compensation Fund was one of the major points in the annual message to the General Assembly delivered this week by Gov. J. Howard McGrath.

The Governor offered two reasons to support his proposal. First, he pointed out that more than $10,000,000 was added to the fund last year, bringing the total to $21,600,000. "It now seems more than ample to care for anticipated withdrawals," he said.

Second, he said there was a possibility that at some time in the future the Federal Government might take over administration of all the State Unemployment funds. "If it does occur," the Governor said, "our whole fund will be pooled with the funds of the other States, and there is no reason why Rhode Island workers should be contributing to a fund that may possibly find its way into a common nationwide pool when the workers of nearly all other States are not obliged to do so."

Only three other States besides Rhode Island require that employees as well as employers contribute to the fund. In all other States the contributions are made entirely by the employers.

Two possible procedures the Legislature might act upon were proposed by the Governor. Either the employee contributions could be abolished, or the employee contributions could be continued but set aside in a separate fund to be kept within the State and administered by the State outside Federal jurisdiction.

During his successful election campaign in 1940, Mr. McGrath first proposed that the employee contributions be dropped. The proposal was rejected by the Legislature, however, on the ground that no changes should be made in the system of collection until the unemployment fund had reached a size ample to meet all foreseen contingencies.

During the past year, however, defense orders pouring into Rhode Island whittled down the rolls of the unemployed and swelled the roll of job holders. The unemployment fund mounted swiftly, and is still climbing at a prodigious rate. Unless changes are made in the system of collecting, the contributions this year are expected to be larger than last year's $10,000,000.

As Rhode Island's first wartime executive since 1918, Governor McGrath appealed to the Legislature to give him "broad and extraordinary powers" to deal with war problems. He promised that he would administer the powers as fairly as possible and that he would turn them back immediately once victory in the war has been achieved.

A bill to be introduced in the Legislature next week will delineate the powers to be sought. The measure will incorporate recommendations made by the Commission on Interstate Co-operation.

Also prompted by the war were two other proposals made in the Governor's message. One would revise the absentee voting law to permit Rhode Island members of the armed services outside the State to cast ballots.

The other would relieve the newly-formed State Guard from responsibility for guarding vital properties. These police chores would be taken over by the various municipal police forces.

The Week in Rhode Island

Legislative Harmony

The 1942 session of the Legislature got undar way on a note of harmony despite the fact that this is an election year. Leaders of both parties promised to co-operate in avoiding any delays on measures touching on the war effort. The bill to grant the war powers to the Governor is expected to provide the first test of this newfound unity.

One License Plate

In an effort to conserve metal, a bill was introduced this week providing that only one license registration plate be distributed for each motor vehicle in the coming year, beginning April 1. The measure was introduced under auspices of the State Council of Defense.

Rhode Island's 1942 license plates, manufactured at the State prison, are now nearly ready for distribution two months hence. The plan worked out by the Registry of Motor Vehicles provides that only one of the two plates be issued for each vehicle and that the other one be returned to the prison factory to be re-dated for 1943.

Under consideration, too, is a proposal to make the plate to be issued in 1943 a permanent one with a removable panel denoting the year.

New High in Pay Rolls

During December payrolls soared to another record high, $29,083,739, figures released this week disclosed. This total is 11 per cent higher than the figure for November, 50 per cent higher than the figure for December, 1940, and far ahead of the boom time total of $18,000,000 in December, 1929.

Farm Output Quotas Off; 'Sky Is Limit' During War

UPPER DARBY, Pa., Jan. 9 (AP)—Former food production quotas for Farm Security Administration growers in 11 northeastern states have been scrapped and "the sky is now the limit," J. H. Wood, regional FSA Director, announced today on his return from conferences in Washington.

"We need every egg and every quart of milk our farmers can produce," Mr. Wood declared. "Pearl Harbor wrecked the 1942 quotas set up four months ago. "Our 'food for freedom' campaign has been stepped up to an all-out basis. We are asking our farmers to produce all the milk, eggs and vegetables they can to feed themselves properly and help feed the United States and united nations.

"The Government is going to help in this drive by streamlining procedure so we can give all small farmers the financial and technical aid they need to do the job.

"Red tape has been cut and new, simplified application forms now assure small farmers speedy action on their requests for loans. We are prepared to help all farmers who can do their bit toward this national effort. Before this war is over—and, just in case, we are preparing for 10 years of hostilities—we'll need the help of the part-time farmers and 'backyarders' and we'll help them, too, where necessary."

The FSA Director said the Government would aid organization of 4-H poultry and calf clubs, intensify co-operative activity to solve purchasing, producing and marketing problems of farmers and may give aid to fishermen along the northeastern seaboard under the stepped-up food production program.

The area under Mr. Wood's direction includes Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, New York, Conencticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine.

Saltonstall Plea

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 9 (AP)—Massachusetts farmers today faced an appeal from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to produce at least "6 per cent more vegetables, 5 per cent more milk and 24 per cent more eggs this year than last."

The increase is necessary, he said last night at the 24th annual nion Agricultural Meeting, to help Union Agricultural Meeting, to help meet the food requirements of ers and its allies.

"The job will be difficult," the Governor added, "in the face of shortages of labor, tools, chemicals and other supplies.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Jan. 10

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (9.70mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Jan. 11

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:00 p. m.—Features in French, Czech and Italian.
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—News for Brazil in Portuguese and Brazilian Program.
7:45 p. m.—News in Spanish.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
9:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—World Radio University Series.
10:45 p. m.—Late News and Music.

WBOS, 11.87mc 25.6m

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Opera Excerpts (Spanish).
4:30 p. m.—Press Review (Portuguese).
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:15 p. m.—Defense News in Portuguese.
5:30 p. m.—Rhythm And Dance.
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—String Time.
7:30 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (Spanish).
9:0u p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Musical Poetry.
9:45 p. m.—Talk on Chess by Capablanca (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—NBC Camera Club (English).
10:30 p. m.—Dance Music.
11:00 p. m.—Moonlight Music.

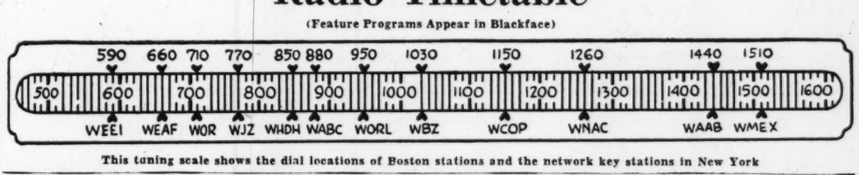
Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Red Norvo's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone; organ.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news analyst.
8:15 p. m.—Bernie Cummins' Orch.
8:30 p. m.—Dick Stabile's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Terry Shand's Orchestra.
9:30 p. m.—Russell Bennett's Notebook.
10:00 p. m.—Louis - Baer, Heavyweight Bout.
11:15 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:30 p. m.—Billy Keaton's Variety Show.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "Swing Time"	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and Music
3:15 Bob Hannon, songs.	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and Music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45 Astronomy Program	"Just Plain Bill"	'Vic and Sade": sketch	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00 Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	Sports and Music
4:15 Musical Camera	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30 Landt Trio	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	Arthur Frechette, pianist
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus.	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	'Jack Armstrong': drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner concert	Defense talk; music
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert; talk	"The Town Crier"
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	Dance Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs.	Attorney E. J. Brandon	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 "How'm I Doin'?"	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger":	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:45 with Bob Hawk	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	The Alpineers
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour: comedy; dramatic scenes; guests; orchestra; E. Davis**	**"Ask the Children"** **"Ask the Children"** Charles Laughton; M. Berle; Shirley Ross; or.	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra** **"Information, Please!"** **Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	"Sizing Up the News" Eddie Kaye's Orchestra. Dick Stabile's Orchestra. Dick Stabile's Orchestra.	"PM" Reporter Gay 90's Music Lyric Theater Lyric Theater
9:00 "Playhouse," with Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter Colonial News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30 First Nighter: B.	"Michael Piper": dra-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Russell Bennett's Note-	"Classical Album"
9:45 Luddy, L. Tremayne	matic sketch; News	House"; variety	book: orchestra	"Classical Album"
10:00 Concert Orchestra	Party Line	"Wings of Destiny"	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15 Concert Orchestra	First Piano Quartet	Re-"Invite sketch	Network Sports	George Harris's Orch.
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs.	News Commentators	"Studio X": popular va-	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty": talk	riety program	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Network Sports	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:15 Weather; Dance Or.	"Music You Want"	Local news; orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:30 Orchestra; Master	"Music You Want"	"Unlimited Horizons";	Billy Keaton's Variety	"Day's End"
11:45 Works of Music	"Music You Want"	dramatization; speaker	Show; orch.; soloists	"Day's End"; News

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	"Musical Clock"; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"; Taxes	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Taxes; "Fiesta"	Headline News	
7:45 News; War summary	News	"Good Morning"; music	Organ Recital	
8:00 **The World Today**	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News.	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30 Carl Moore's Or-	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45 chestra; News	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Homespun Harmonies
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round: music.	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round: music.	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45 590 Presents	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00 **"March of Youth"; play; music; games**	"Millwheel": music	Reflections in Rhythm: orchestra; vocalists	"Rainbow House": youth show with Bob Emery	Studio Program "Handy Andy"
10:15 Salute So. America.	News; Music	Network program	Tex Fletcher, songs	Shopping News
10:30 WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	Orchestra and vocalist	Web Tilton, songs; organ	Shopping News
10:45	Rakov's Orchestra			
11:00 News; 'Kay Thompson': music; drama	The Band Played On	"Lincoln Highway": dramatic sketch	BBC News	Letter Quest
11:15 Voice of Broadway.	The Band Played On	"America the Free"	Studio Speaker	Letter Quest
11:30 Gardener's Clinic	Two Men and a Girl	Victor Arden's Or.; chor.	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45	Defense; Music		U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 **Theater of Today: Joan Tetzel**	News; "Man on the Farm"	"Musical Roundup" Walter Kidder, songs	Highlight sand Halftones Dept. of Agriculture	"Rhtyhm Revue"; Sports Town Crier
12:15 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Francine; popular music
12:30 wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; orch.	vocalists; guest	"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
12:45				
1:00 News	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Radio Bulletin	Farm and Home Hour	George and Dixie, songs.	Chick Mauthe's Orch.	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Science Adventures.	"What's on the Air"	"Call to Youth": talk	Network Orchestra	Ann Bromberg, soprano
1:45 Buffalo Serenade	War News	"Hits and Bits"	Network Orchestra	Short Story Editor
2:00 News; Of Men and	**Metropolitan Opera:**	U. S. Marine Band	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Military Marches
2:15 Books; guest	**Mozart's "The Magic**	U. S. Marine Band	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Military Marches
2:30 Brush Creek Follies	**Flute," with Alexander**	Joseph Gallicho's Orch.	M. I. T.-Boston Uni-	Nanci Mace, soprano
2:45 Brush Creek Follies	**Kipnis, Rosa Bok,**	Jeanette Davis, songs	versity Debate	Five Star News
3:00 Country Journal	**Jarmila Novotna,**	"Defense & Your Dollar"	M. I. T. Boston Uni-	Sports Results
3:15 Country Journal	**Charles Kullman, John**	Parents-Teachers Cong.	versity Debate	Sports Results
3:30 United We Stand	**Brownlee, Karl Lauf-**	"Campus Capers"; or-	Carolina Playmakers:	Sports Results
3:45 United We Stand	**ketter, Friedrich**	chestra; songs	drama, U. of N. Carolina	Sports Results
4:00 "Young Americans	**Schorr; Bruno Walter,**	News; Week-end Whimsy	Network Orchestra	Sports Results
4:15 in the Making"	**conductor**	Sports Comments	Network Orchestra	Sports Results
4:30 News; Matinee at	**Metropolitan Opera:**	"Air Youth of America";	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Jay Burnett, songs
4:45 Meadowbrook	**Mozart's "The Magic**	Melodic Strings	B. Barron's Orch.; News	Melody Mirror
5:00 **Cleveland Symphony**	**Flute"**	Design for Dancing	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 **Orchestra; Artur**	**Opera; Piano Duo**	Design for Dancing	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 **Rodzinski, con-**	Lucky Millinder's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 **ductor**	Lucky Millinder's Orch.	It's Dance Time	Sports Matinee	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Defense; Dance Time
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30 Elmer Davis	Sports Digest; Defense	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00 **'People's Platform': informal discussion**	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	News Commentator	Dance Orchestra
7:15	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	It's Dance Time; Sports.	Five Star News
7:30 Jobs for Defense	"Ellery Queen": mystery	Grand Ole Opry	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance Music
7:45 Jobs for Defense	drama	Grand Ole Opry	"Inside of Sports"	Circle C Ranch Boys
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet":	Knickerbocker Playhouse	**America Preferred:**	Committee for Refugees
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	Knickerbocker Playhouse	**Mischa Elman, violinist**	Musical Program
8:30 "Hobby Lobby": D.	Ted Steele; variety pro-	"Truth or Consequences":	Talk	Les Sweetland, songs
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	gram	quiz program	News Service	E. Coopersmith, piano
9:00 "Your Hit Parade":	Frontline Headlines	National Barn Dance:	**Chicago Theater: Op-**	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	**eretta, "H. M. S. Pina-**	Pages From the Classical Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Rochesetr Civic Orch.	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	**fore"; Marion Claire,**	
9:45 "Saturday Night	G. Fraser Harrison, con-	Orchestra	**Attilio Baggiore**	
10:00 Serenade"; music	"Orchestra Presents,"	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News	Olympics-Johnstown
10:15 **Sen. Clarke Pepper,**	with Frank Black	"Confidentially Yours"	Orchestra	Hockey Game
10:30 Olga Coelho, songs.	"Remember Pearl Har-	Dramatic Sketch	Dance Orchestra	Hockey Game; News
10:45 News; Sports	bor"; orch.; speakers	Dramatic Sketch	Don Bovay, songs	U. S. Marine Band
11:00 Talk; Dance	News; Music	News Service	Sports Comments	Dance Orchestra
11:15 Time; Dance Or-	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Local News; Quartet	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Dance Orchestra
11:30 chestra; Vaughn	Val Olman's Orchestra.	"Riverboat Revels"; Pete	Rodeo; vocalists; come-	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Monroe's Orchestra	Val Olman's Orchestra.	Brescia's Orchestra	dians; Stu Wilson, m. c.	"Day's End"; news

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

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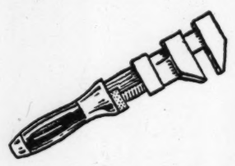

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With All Food Prices Increasing, Sugar Profiteers Will Lose Their Supply

Quebec Winter Playground For All U. S. and Canada

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—High on a snow-cloaked hill near this winter sports Capital of Eastern Canada a skier crouches for the swift flight down a spruce-lined trail. He digs steel poles into the snow bracing himself for the "take-off" signal. Muscles are tense. Eyes are glued on the winding white path below.

Then the cry of "track" splits the air. The skier shoots over the edge as if released from a spring. Down he races. Faster! Faster! Faster! His skis slap out a muffled tattoo on the hard-packed snow. He bends lower for the approaching turn. Swish—and a perfect Christie takes him around and on to the steep drop to the bottom. Leveling off at the finish he skates over to join other skiers waiting places on the tow.

This skier covered more than a mile in less time than it takes to tell. He'll do it a dozen, possibly two dozen times before the day is over. So will the scores of others who have come to this particular resort for their fill of winter sport.

Over on a nearby hill—a wide, gentle hill—another skier poises for the plunge downward. This skier hesitates before pushing off. Then carefully he teeters over the edge, skis spreading a bit uncertain. With a yell he topples over into the deep, soft snow. Up he comes with a grin ready to try again.

Thus you have the expert and the novice both enjoying the fun of skiing whether it's running a trail in "nothing flat" or tumbling down a hill on his back.

Facilities for All

That's what makes Quebec the ski center it is. It offers ample ski facilities for both the novice and the expert. Quebec has numerous resort centers. In fact, during the winter months the Province becomes one huge playground for snow enthusiasts, not only for Canadians but for Americans as well.

Center of Quebec's winter sport activities is the Laurentians, easily accessible both from Quebec City and Montreal. Here in this region of forest and rolling hills, extending some 600 square miles north of Montreal's back door, are more than 1,000 miles of trails and open-hill running. Here are ski lodges and guest houses equipped to accommodate thousands of visitors. Here are small, cozy villages offering all the facilities necessary to make playing in the snow enjoyable.

The Laurentians begin with the little town of Shawbridge at the foothills of the Laurentian Mountains. From here they extend 40 miles north to Mont Tremblant; their eastern boundary a line bisecting La Masson, and their western boundary a line through Morin Heights to Lac Tremblant. During some past seasons as many as 145,000 individuals enjoyed some form of snow sports in this region.

Plenty of Snow

Snow falls often and deep in the Laurentians. It is measured by the foot rather than in inches. Here the skier can depend on snow topped with a soft fluffy powder surface. Actual snowfall over the past 10 years shows more than 10 feet in less than 12 weeks.

Perhaps the greatest charm of the Laurentians is the French Canadian atmosphere. The terrain is more Scandinavian or Tyrolean than Alpine, but the people are the hardy descendants of those pioneers who wrested an empire out of the wilderness for the King of France more than 300 years ago.

With the rapid development of ski technique, resort operators and proprietors of inns throughout the Laurentian district were faced with the problem of providing all the modern refinements of skiing, advanced tows, expert instructors, and now even flood-lit slopes for night skiing. All of these problems have been successfully solved and today leading hotels in the district have banded together in the Laurentian Resorts Association, for the general improvement and advancement of winter sports.

Quebec plans to "carry on" its various skiing programs this winter despite the changes which the war has enforced upon the peoples of the United States and Canada. With thousands of men in the Army and additional thousands still to go, the ski hills of Quebec will resound this season to the shrill voices of feminine skiers. The majority of men present will be young chaps in uniform taking advantage of a week-end furlough.

Below are listed some of Quebec's outstanding ski centers:

Laurentians

St. Adele and Mount Rolland—Popular hills 40 and 80 with tows. Variety of slopes for both the expert and novice.

St. Agathe—Possessing four tows and ski jump this resort always has plenty of snow. Plenty of open hills as well as wooded trails.

St. Jovite—Located short distance from Mont Tremblant skiing area has skiing facilities of all types. Several good downhill trails with two tows and ski jump.

St. Margaret's—Five tows here; one ski jump, and the popular Mount Baldy Speedway. Also opened and wooded slopes and well marked trails.

Piedmont—Caters to all skiers. Good slopes and runs.

Mont Tremblant — Considered one of the best ski resorts in North America. Has 50 miles of trails and slopes; two ski lifts, one chair type, one of T-bar variety; and ski jump. Also has plenty of snow lasting late in spring.

Seigniory Club (Montebello) — Good open hills with approximately 20 miles of wide trails.

Shawbridge—Downhill and slalom hills excel here. Rolling hills provide good cross-country skiing.

St. Sauveur — Has numerous downhill trails. Hill 60 and 70, both served with tows, very popular. Latest addition is The Marquise, new luxury resort atop Mont Gabriel.

Val Morin and Val David — Two tows here. Long slopes and thick woodland acting as shield against cold winds.

Quebec City

Lac Beauport — Good trails, excellent slopes. Skiing for everyone. Two tows. Twin downhill and slalom runs 2,200 feet long on Mont Saint Castin, championship 4,000-foot run on neighboring Mont Tourbillon; scenic Sky Line Trail; generous snowfall, well powdered surfaces.

Canadian Pacific Railway; Canadian National Railways

Scenes at Eastern Canada's Popular Winter Resort

Upper left—Boston and Montreal skiers rest at a ski lodge at St. Saveur, Quebec. Upper right—Waiting for the ski train on the Canadian Pacific Railway at Ste. Marguerite, P. Q. Lower left—Youngsters frolic in the snow in the Laurentians. Lower right—A couple of skiers pause at sign indicating the various ski trails, Lac Beauport, near Quebec City.

Food Prices Are Generally Up With Pork Best Week-End Buy

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Shoppers in the market places of Metropolitan Boston today found a noticeable upward tendency of foodstuff prices. Poultry is firmer by a cent or two in most of the items; seafood is higher; lamb prices are a bit stronger, eggs and butter are one cent above last week, and about all canned food shows another upward hitch in retail value.

Sugar, which is on a strict rationing basis of two pounds to a customer and then only with the purchase of $1 worth of groceries, in most stores, is expected to cost more very shortly. Store managers forecast that the price will be close to if not actually seven cents a pound before many weeks.

Beef prices show little change from last week, though marketmen report "indications" of rising prices. Chain stores continue this week end the selection of steaks and roasts at 35 cents which for many weeks were priced at 31 cents. But in one unit of a chain the price was considerably higher than 35 cents as recently as last Wednesday. Bottom of the round which is in the group that commands 35 cents on week ends at least, was 43 cents last Wednesday, in at least one shop.

Pork About Best Buy

Pork is probably the best buy from a price viewpoint, though indications are not lacking that prices of that item and its products will join the upward procession of values shortly.

Loins for roasting can be had as low as 21 cents in chain stores, though independent stores commonly ask 25 cents. Smoked hams are firm and can be had as low as 27 to 33 cents. Cooked hams by the whole or half are available around 35 cents in chains and higher in independent stores.

Lamb fore quarters that were 15 cents last week in chain stores are selling in the same stores today at 17 cents. Legs of lamb are as low as 25 cents in some cut-price shops, ranging up to 29 cents or even more. Veal legs are 21 cents in at least one cut-price store.

Poultry prices are firmer. Turkeys are ranged all the way from 29 to 42 cents a pound; chicken 29 to 40; fowl 23 to 35 and ducklings around 25 cents.

Fish Prices Are Up

With receipts of fresh fish curtailed by bad weather on the fishing grounds, and a larger demand than normal due to the army camps serving two meals of seafood each week, retail prices are higher this week. Labor trouble is expected to curtail receipt by next week. Cod is selling as high as 14 to 15 cents a pound in some stores, and haddock 14 to 16 cents a pound. Some stores ask 25 cents for steak cod, and 35 to 40 cents for haddock fillets. Chain stores usually offer fish at less than these figures, including haddock fillets as low as 21 cents a pound, small mackerel eight and smelts nine.

Eastern fresh halibut brings as much as 60 cents a pound; chilled western halibut and salmon 40 cents; chilled swordfish as much as 50 to 60 cents; chilled mackerel 18 cents, fresh boiled lobster 50 to 55 cents for medium sized and 75 cents for large. Smelts range up to 45 cents for jumbo sized.

In the market for vegetables and fruits, the novelties of the week-end around the Faneuil Hall sector are Chilean cherries and western asparagus. The former are marked 50 cents a pound, and the asparagus 30 cents a bunch of about 10 stalks.

Maine potatoes are higher, with Faneuil Hall merchants who sold a week ago at 45 cents a peck now asking 55 to 60 cents, a rise blamed by sellers on heavy purchase by the Government, plus exportation. Other vegetables show comparatively little change in price from a week ago.

Strawberries are quoted at 27 cents a pint basket. Bosc pears range from 35 to 60 cents a dozen. Fresh pineapples are 19 cents each in some downtown stores. Florida oranges are increasingly popular as the season advances. Prices range from 18 to 39 cents as a rule.

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Price Ceiling Awaited On Retreaded Tires

Massachusetts tire rationing officials were today awaiting Federal orders placing a price ceiling on used and retreaded tires, cost of which has skyrocketed since sale of new tires and tubes became subject to drastic curtailment.

Thomas M. Joyce, State Tire Rationing Administrator, said Washington has given definite assurances that a price ceiling will be established. Only a day or two ago Mr. Joyce wired the Office of Price Administration saying a ceiling was "imperative."

Mr. Joyce, at the same time, promised swift and vigorous prosecution of tire bootlegging cases, if complaints are substantiated. Anonymous complaints, however, are being ignored for the present.

The Administrator also revealed that his organization already is laying the groundwork for rationing of automobiles in Massachusetts, a task which he expects will shortly be placed in the hands of his group.

Coupled with tire distribution, the automobile rationing job will be a major problem, but, Mr. Joyce said, the board is prepared to tackle it in stride.

State Probes Complaints of Sugar Gouging

Reports from Washington today indicated that the Government may resort to sugar rationing in order to halt the unwarranted hoarding epidemic that has swept the country.

Complaints that exorbitant prices for sugar are being charged by some retail store keepers were under investigation today by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries.

If such complaints are found to be based on fact, James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of the Department, declared he would recommend at once to the Office of Price Administration that such profiteers be deprived of their sugar supply.

The inside story of Boston's sugar run was disclosed today by an official of one of the city's leading grocery concerns.

It began, he said, early in December. It became pronounced after the attack on Pearl Harbor, and gathered still more momentum after the Government order of Dec. 13. This was the order limiting the monthly supply available to dealers to the amount which they had ordered in the same month in 1941.

The result was that many stores, due to the excited sugar buying after Pearl Harbor, ran out of their normal supply before the end of the month, and were unable to get any more until the first of January, when they were entitled to their new monthly supply.

When the storekeeper said, "No sugar today," the housewife got scared. She began running from store to store. Instead of buying 10 pounds—the normal order of the home-owning housewife—she started buying 20 or 30 pounds. Store after store was cleaned out of sugar.

On Jan. 1 every store in New England was demanding its quota from the refiners. Orders which, previous to the Government regulation, had been spread over the month poured in all at once. It was physically impossible for the refiners to make these deliveries all at the same time.

So some stores continued to be without sugar until the refiners could make deliveries. Many received only part of their monthly quota due to the efforts of the sugar manufacturers to spread the supply around as evenly as possible.

The housewife, meantime, continued to make her rounds of the stores under the impression that, because she couldn't get her order filled, there must be a sugar shortage.

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Many Courses and Conferences on New Real Estate Problems

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

The real estate field in these hectic days is a merry-go-round of lectures, university courses and conferences, the biggest of which will be staged tonight at the Hotel Statler under the sponsorship of the Home Builders Institute of America.

What are the chances of real estate today and tomorrow . . . what about the technique of blackouts . . . how about ceilings on rents . . . these and other disturbing factors face verbal crossfires tonight and the night of Jan. 22 when the Brokers Board of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange meets at the Hotel Vendome.

At another conference of Massachusetts real estate men in the Parker House on Jan. 19 Ralph V. Field, chairman of the Real Estate License Law Commission of the State of Illinois, will discuss the advisability of the Bay State having a real estate license law to insure the safe conduct of the industry in the interests of would-be home owners.

Not the least important in the roundup of realty conferences and education will be the opening lecture on Real Estate Management Jan. 14 at Boston University by Harry G. Atkinson of Chicago, Secretary of the Institute of Real Estate Management. Course Director is Robert C. Nordbloom, Boston realtor.

What Owner Should Know

A course on "what the home owner should know about building before he takes the plunge" is well along at the Massachusetts University Extension Courses.

The purpose of tonight's meeting is to inform builders of this area of what is being done for their protection and to advise them how they can co-operate. Milton W. Morris, Secretary of the San Francisco Home Building Association, will come from Washington to address the gathering, giving a report of the activities of the Home Builders Emergency Committee covering defense housing, priorities, alternate materials, etc. He will outline what local Home Builders organizations have accomplished and can accomplish.

Another speaker will be Henry E. Price of Chicago, Administrative Secretary of the Home Builders Institute of America. His subject will be "The Home Builders Institute of America—what it is doing now for home builders and what it plans for the future."

"Efforts of an individual in a time of emergency like the present are practically futile," Mr. Morris said. "The only way to get consideration by the Government of our problems is by co-operation and proper representation to the authorities in Washington," he continued. "This can be accomplished effectively only through an organization such as the Home Builders Institute with its Emergency Committee on the job in Washington looking after the interest of its members."

Task of HBEC

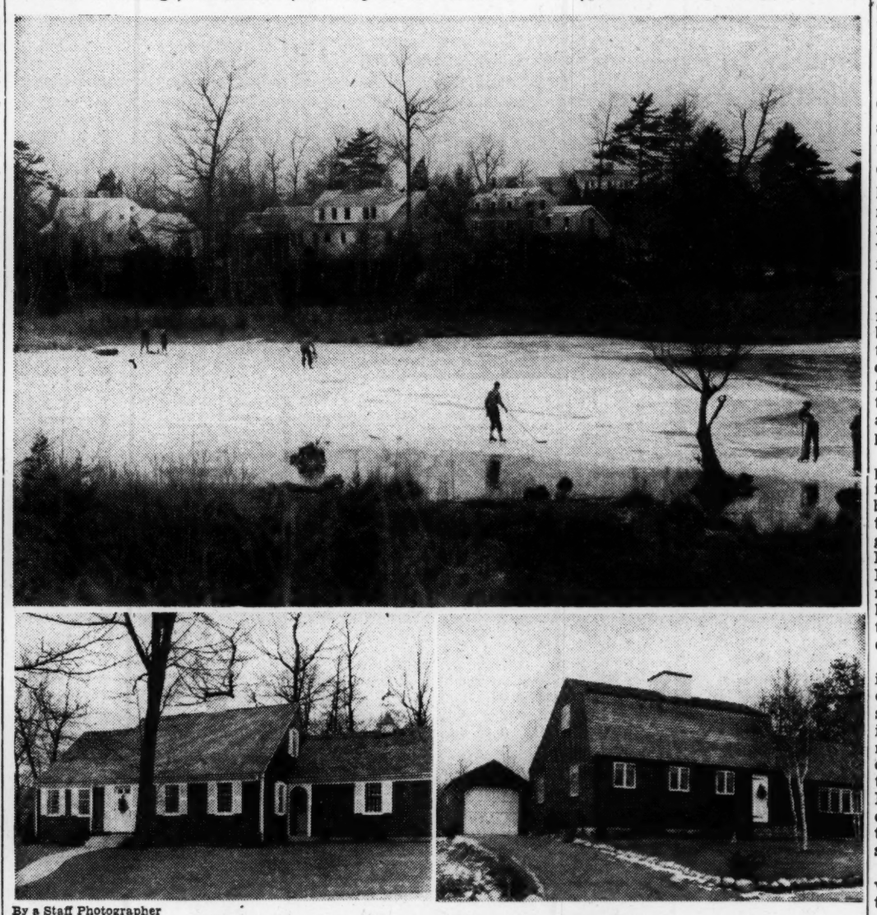
The Home Builders Emergency Committee has been in almost constant session in Washington since the declaration of war. The Government appears to be willing that private enterprise may build as many homes as it possibly can but recognizes that there are areas where private enterprise cannot function.

The present allocation for private enterprise is 400,000 homes for the defense areas. Lines will be drawn tighter in respect to these homes so that they will become available almost exclusively for actual defense workers. The trend is to define a defense worker as one employed in a defense plant having defense orders.

That the handicaps under which private enterprise in the building field is at present laboring must be removed if private builders are to function during the war emergency, is the opinion of the Home Building Emergency Committee. Here is one of the general recommendations which the Committee has made to the Government and to the Defense Housing Co-ordinator:

"In order that the home building industry may function in the war emergency, it is necessary that some of the shackles by which it is now bound be removed. We cannot do our share in helping our country as long as certain regulations imposed by Government, both Federal and local, which in ordinary times may be justified, continue to tie our hands. These should be speedily altered.

"The technique of darkening windows, skylights, doorways, so that no light will show is a complicated and expensive one, and there is comparatively little information on the subject available," said Richard Lawrence Nelson of Chicago, editor of maintenance exchange for the Journal of Property Management, who was in Boston today.



By a Staff Photographer

Winter and Priorities Fail to Halt Building

These pictures were taken along the Worcester Turnpike near Boston, which reflects the building trends. Across the winter scene in the top photo in Wellesley can be seen the roofs of a new group of $10,000 to $20,000 houses under construction, although priority rulings give preference to less than $6,000 homes. Lower left is another house in higher price brackets just completed in Wellesley Hills. Lower right is Dutch Colonial home in Sheridan Hills community of distinctively planned homes off Cedar Street, Wellesley Hills.

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46 Commonwealth Ave. New 2-room apartment, $90
504 Beacon St. 1 rom, dinette-kitch., $47.50; 3-4 rooms, $80
908 Beacon St. 6 rooms at subway station, $50
1203 Boylston St. 2 rooms, kitchenette. $42.50
25 Park Drive 2 rooms, large recept. hall. $50
BROOKLINE
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U. S. Air Reserves Urged to Save Indies

By Maj. T. H. Thomas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's appointment to head a unified command in the South Pacific holds out a most auspicious promise. Its fulfilment depends upon the reinforcement the United States can deliver.

We must deliver it, moreover, without delay. We cannot dodge an immediate and critical issue by taking refuge in stock phrases about a long hard war, or by reckoning up what our production of arms will amount to in 1943. All this will serve in some later battle: this fight will be won or lost with the weapons in hand today.

The defeats we have suffered in the East have not been due to separate commands or disconnected strategy, but to a reckless inferiority of numbers. Our own miscalculations and delays seem to have been even worse than the British. Unless strong air reinforcements are soon on the spot the setting up of this unified command will be mere window dressing.

It was not Foch's strategy that staved off disaster in 1918, but the 355,000 British troops hurried over to Haig within a single month after the March offensive. The point to our credit in 1918 was that we stepped up the shipment of troops to France without waiting for the crisis to develop; and the two million that followed made Foch a real Commander in Chief, instead of a strategical figurehead.

Aid Must Be Rushed

In the East today all turns upon whether or not we follow that example of prompt and straightforward action.

An A. E. F. cannot be sent in time, and the attack at Pearl Harbor has heavily trimmed the naval reinforcement we might have offered. "Planes! planes! planes" is the appeal from the Dutch East Indies. With the planes and pilots now in the United States we can join in the fight before the battle is over—not the planes and pilots we have to spare, not token offerings to "show the flag"—but all the fighters we can hurry on shipboard without delay.

If we hold these back, the Dutch East Indies may join the Philippines in that row of countries that have been "defended by the democracies." If we hold these back, Japan will have a firm and solid guarantee that as regards her chosen sector of this world war we have resigned ourselves to an Isolationist military policy.

This hope is a cornerstone of the Japanese plan. In the stage of crisis already reached, "the long hard war" and "smash Hitler first" have become slogans made in Japan. The blow at Pearl Habor was counted on to paralyze the United States into the stunned and frightened coast defense attitude that has made such headway during the past four weeks. The advance across Malaysia is now being driven home in the expectation that America will be afraid to burn its fingers a second time by sending reinforcements to this remote theater of war.

Striking in Three Directions

The high-pressure effort of the whole Japanese campaign is inspired by the intention to win the war before we can awake to what is happening.

With this in view, the Japanese Command gathered in advance the forces necessary to strike in three directions simultaneously. The battle in the Philippines, we already see, has not weakened or delayed the attacks in Borneo and Malaya. The transports and aircraft employed for landings in Luzon will now be free for a further advance against the Dutch East Indies, and the preliminary bombings have already begun. We have already seen the pattern for these coming operations: a series of bombing attacks on enemy air fields, followed by prompt troop landings, and the setting-up of advance Japanese air fields far ahead in enemy territory.

The leap-frog advances of this system of air field strategy can press forward an "operating front" over vast distances, without having to halt to mop up the intervening ground. By no possibility can England provide the planes needed to guard the 3,000-mile stretch of the Dutch East Indies—and unless the United States hurry's forward its share of support the eastern islands will certainly fall.

Japan Counts on Delays

And this American support is the thing the Japanese Command hopes, above all will not materialize. It has hope in the clamorous effort to freeze our planes and anti-aircraft guns to futile conceptions of local defense.

At San Francisco, at Panama, at New York, in innumerable towns and cities, even at Hawaii, responsible authorities proclaim in trumpet voices that enemy bombing attacks are sure to come.

High military officials join eagerly in the impulse to disintegrate the armed forces of the United States into impotent fragments distributed among local defense projects. In the Spanish-American War every town along the Atlantic coast called piteously for a cruiser to stand guard against the onset of the new Spanish Armada. Is this to become our guiding concept of policy for facing a world war in 1942?

Country Awaits Call

There is no doubt as to what the answer of the country would be if the issue were squarely put before it. If the lead is given, there is no question as to how the country will respond.

For it is clear that if the Japanese can shift their advance bases from Malaya to Sumatra, they can patrol by air the sea routes leading to Singapore; and with the capture of Kuantan their fighter planes are already in reach of the city. Practically speaking, the siege of Singapore has already begun; and Wavell's regathering of forces can only be managed in a region far to the rear of this active front.

Japanese air power has been the main instrument of this advance. British and American air power offer the only means of bringing it to a halt. As lond as a single island of the East Indies remains securely in friendly hands, there will be a useful destination to which American air forces can be sent. As long as Wavell can safeguard his new base, these reinforcements can be shaped and organized for a telling counteroffensive. The New Year offers the prospect of a stirring return to a familiar page of American naval history. Once again, but on a new errand, a fleet of American clippers must set their course for Java Head.

Where Is Achilles' Heel?

The broad strategy to be followed in the war against the Axis is subject to many ramifications.

Tactical possibilities of immediate bombing operations against Japan have been outlined by the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

Yesterday, the Monitor's London Military Correspondent discussed a viewpoint of those who believe that despite the war in the Pacific the major efforts should be concentrated in the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Today, a military intelligence expert studies the case for immediate and strong air reinforcement of the Netherlands Indies.

'Flood' of Arms From Canada

MONTREAL, Jan. 9 (CP)—In a few weeks the stream of war appartaus from workshops in Canada and the United States "will be a torrent and in a few months that torrent will be a flood," Morris W. Wilson, President of the Royal Bank of Canada, told the Bank's stockholders at their annual meeting yesterday.

Mr. Wilson said that "planning and preparation for production of war equipment are now largely complete."

Regarding criticism of the slowness in starting war production on this continent Mr. Wilson said: "These impatient people should remember that plants had to be retooled, tools to make tools had to be designed and made. Machines had to be specially built and the plans for them could not be drawn until specifications were available for the job they had to do."

He said that Canadian production of machine tools jumped 800 per cent in 1940 over 1939 and added that Canada's arsenals were self-supporting and the yearly production of the plants is now 30 or 50 times what it was in prewar years and twice what it was in the summer of 1941.

Discussing Canada's capacity to expand its industrial expansion, Mr. Wilson said that "two years ago we were incapable of outfitting an infantry division but today our industries can equip a new division every six weeks and Canadian equipment is being used in every area of the war."

Dealing with employment conditions, Mr. Wilson stressed that "it is significant that our extraordinary industrial expansion should have taken place with so great co-operation between capital and labor. In the first six months of 1941 there was a time loss per 1,000 workers of only 54 working days compared with 41 in Britain and 381 in the United States."

Cold Delays Work

TORONTO, Jan. 9 (Canadian Press)—Bitter weather throughout Ontario is interfering seriously with war production in several cities where natural gas is used, reports indicated.

Production of war materials received its greatest setback at Windsor, where the reduction in natural gas pressure, caused by the cold weather, resulted in the stoppage of work in a number of factories, including the large Ford and Chrysler plants. Many employees were sent home.

Throughout the natural gas district of Western Ontario, gas demands continued at an all-time high in subzero temperatures, despite voluntary curtailment among domestic users.

Ban on Utensils

OTTAWA, Jan. 9 (AP)—Canada has banned manufacture after Jan. 30 of electric percolators, grills, teakettles and hot plates.

Manufacture of electric irons, toasters, and fans was cut 50 per cent.

Another 'Incident' at Paris

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Jan. 9 (AP)—A gunman on the Boulevard Magenta in Paris Wednesday night shot a French policeman guarding a German garage, and escaped as the stricken officer, who had been hit by three bullets, called for help with his whistle.

This new attack occurred while the Nazi-controlled Paris press was filled with charges that British and American agents were responsible for the killing of Yves Paringaux, Cabinet Director of the Interior Ministry, whose body was found Jan. 5 on the Paris-Troyes railroad tracks.

The Nazi military garage where the policeman, named Louis Lecureuil, was killed was where a German Medical Corps officer was shot Dec. 2. Another Nazi officer was attacked last summer at the nearby East Station. Garages requisitioned by the German Occupation Army frequently have been targets for the night marauders.

Council Named For Vichy Union Of French Jews

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Official Journal today named an Administrative Council for the new General Union of Israelites of France, a Government organization to which all Jews were ordered to belong.

Other decrees Aryanized 52 more Jewish-owned or partly Jewish-owned enterprises including the Barbes Department Store in Paris and the Breguet Aviation Works in Toulouse.

Link Tightened

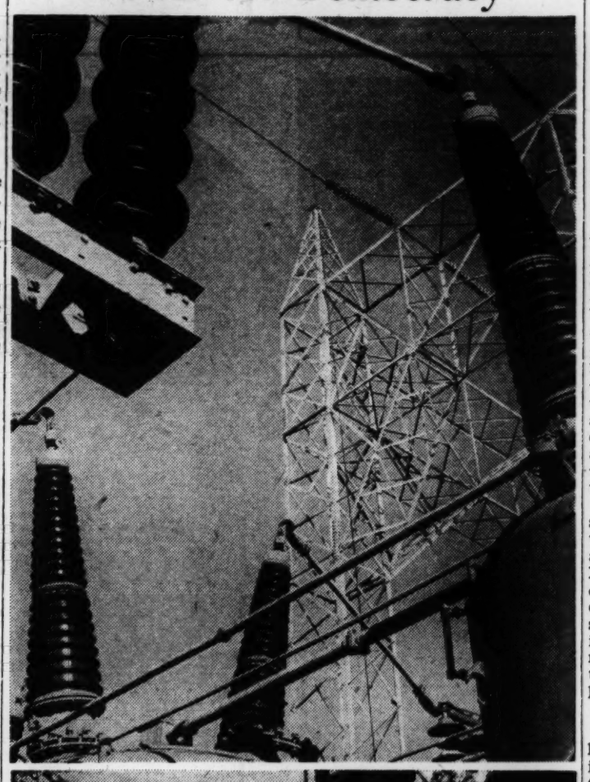
CASABLANCA, French Morocco, Jan. 9 (AP)—Vice Admiral R. A. Fenard, Secretary General for French Africa—one of the posts into which Gen. Maxime Weygand's former position was divided—arrived at Rabat last night on a tour to tighten up co-ordination with the Office of Vice-Premier Admiral Darlan.

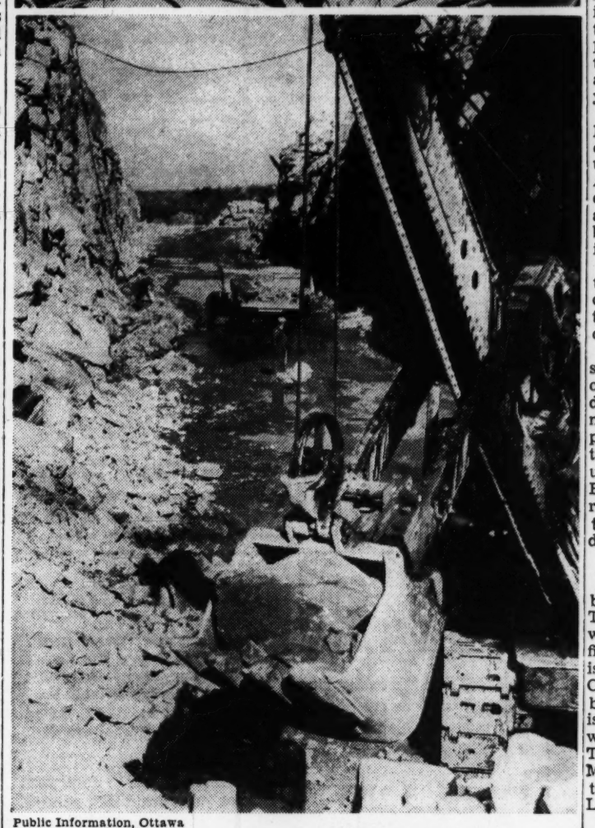
The Man Got a Horse

SARDIS, Miss., Jan. 9 (AP)—With tire rationing and fewer automobiles, business is looking up for one Sardis merchant.

He sold a buggy, complete with harness and whip, that had been in stock for 21 years.

Power for Democracy





Public Information, Ottawa

Quebec Puts Its Streams to Work

Top: These massive towers and insulators are part of the outlet section of the big power plant at Beauharnois, Quebec. Since the outbreak of war, electrical engineers have strung a power line across the 280 miles of bush country and farmland between Beauharnois and Burlington, Ontario, in order to link this plant with the Niagara system. Bottom: Waters gathered behind the large dam on the Madawaska River will race through this channel, carved from the solid rock.

Beauharnois Power Speeded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Since the outbreak of war, Beauharnois, Quebec, only a few miles from this city, and the site of one of the greatest power developments on the continent, has been a beehive of activity to increase the electrical power output needed for war industry. Completed recently, a great power line has been strung out across 280 miles of bush and farmland between Beauharnois and Burlington, Ont., to enable the Niagara system to draw power from Quebec when needed.

Throughout the Province and into Ontario, at any point where potential horsepower lies in quantity, development is taking place to produce more and more horsepower from "white coal" which is turning the wheels of more than 80 per cent of Canada's industrial establishments.

Power development through the harnessing of Quebec's streams has become of vital importance to Canada's needs because of demands of the country's war establishments, and now with the United States entry into the war, the power project issue of the St. Lawrence is expected to be revived without delay.

At the outbreak of war Canada had a surplus of power developed by engineers who harnessed the mighty rivers, but even with the recent development more and more power must be had to keep the necessities of war rolling to the battlefield and eventual victory.

Because of the increasing needs of war, a campaign is being pressed across the country to provide more power. Among the larger projects now under way is the 54,000 horsepower plant now being rushed to completion at Barrett Chute on the Madawaska River, bordering Quebec Province. It was started only a year ago and is expected to be completed within a few months.

The new development will mean much to the Ontario industries located there, and will be a link in a system of 46 plants and over 30,000 miles of line. To illustrate how increased demand has affected the situation, Ontario's power situation used a primary load of 1,550,000 horsepower two years ago, while now it is more than 1,990,000, an increase of 440,000 horsepower, and still not enough.

This system, known as the Eastern Ontario system, is at present borrowing 25,000 horsepower from Niagara, and when the Barrett Chute generators start, it will have a capacity of 52,000 horsepower.

Canada Interns Small Percentage Of Axis Nationals

OTTAWA, Jan. 9 (AP)—Of about 25,000 Japanese nationals in Canada, only 38 have been interned, it was disclosed yesterday. Only a few hundred Germans and Italians have been interned.

Action against all Axis nationals has been based mainly on direct culpability or knowledge of subversive intent.

Americans Held

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The State Department was informed yesterday through French authorities at Vichy that American Consular officials in Indo-China have been interned by the Japanese.

The former American Consul at Saigon, Sidney H. Browne, of Baltimore, is confined to his residence in Saigon. Oliver Edmund Clubb, of South St. Paul, Minn., former American Consul detailed to Hanoi, is confined in a villa there which has been rented for him by the French authorities.

Associated Press correspondent Relman Morin, of Los Angeles, former chief of the Associated Press Tokyo Bureau, is confined to the residence of the British Consul General at Saigon.

The advices from Vichy state that all other American nationals, including Filipinos, who have lived in Indo-China at least 15 years, are at liberty. These include a number of missionaries, also Miss Iris Johnston of Ritzville, Wash., Secretary at the American consulate at Saigon, and Miss Carolyn C. Jacobs, Kansas City, Mo., another secretary of the Saigon Consulate staff who was temporarily detailed to Hanoi.

French Africa a Land of Contrasts

By Dudley Harmon

Daughter of Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council, Miss Harmon is now with the Free French at their headquarters in Equatorial Africa.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRAZZAVILLE, French Equatorial Africa (By Air Mail)—French Equatorial Africa is a land of contrasts, where you find the latest Frigidaires along with natives who have never heard of America. Brazzaville boasts electric lights and telephones but the only means of transportation if you have no car is by tiny wheeled chairs pushed by "boys."

The Free French capital itself is a beautiful city of brilliant tropical flowers and lush green foliage, but its climate is perhaps one of the most difficult in the entire world. The Frenchmen working and training here struggle against conditions which would discourage all but the most courageous who feel they are risking everything in the best cause in the world.

It's not that Brazzaville is excessively hot; the medium temperature is 77 degrees and it is seldom as warm as on a sweltering day in New York. But the humidity is so excessive that one often awakes exhausted after a long night's sleep. The local hairdresser, who is a soldier by day and gives permanent waves at night, explains that his wife is no longer able to help him as she is too "fatiguee."

Really a Colorful City

Yet with all the difficulties and hardships the Free French capital is a fantastically colorful and interesting city. As I write this I can look out over a tree-dotted plain to the gray waters of the Congo and the low mountain range beyond on the Belgian Congo side.

Directly across the river from Brazzaville is Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo, a flourishing, up-to-date city where one can buy American small wares. The two cities are located on Stanley Pool, a peaceful widening of the Congo before the river becomes a churning mass of rapids further down.

It was on the plateau just across the Congo that Stanley pitched his camp when he set out to cross the trackless unmapped jungle region of Equatorial Africa.

Old-fashioned, flat-bottomed stern wheeler boats, reminiscent of the Mississippi of Mark Twain's day, go from Brazzaville some 400 miles up the Congo, stopping at primitive native villages en route to take on the wood which they use for fuel. A mile or so below Brazzaville the rapids make the river unnavigable, and from time to time a too-daring canoeist is drowned in their swift waters.

Early Morning Work and Play

This morning I took a before-breakfast stroll in Brazzaville. Though it was only 6:30, many were already at work in their offices, for the cool of the morning is the best time to get things done. On perfectly kept clay courts on a bank overlooking the Congo, British officers were playing tennis with a pretty French mademoiselle. They were members of the Spears Mission, Liaison organization with the Free French in London, which London maintains in this capital.

The early morning sun shone on the pinky beige, pale yellow or white stone houses of the European inhabitants, one-story rambling bungalows with extensive grounds. The gardens were bright with the crimson flamboyant trees and the purplish flower of the bougainvillea. In the back yard of one home a native boy was grinding corn exactly as his ancestors did 1,000 years ago.

Up the dirt road is the camp where the native troops live with their wives and families. At the gate stands a sentry with khaki shorts, a white shirt, bright red fez, and—bare feet. The houses have concrete bases striped gaily in white and pink and are finished off with conical straw roofs.

Where Officers are Trained

The West Point of Free France is Camp d'Ornano, where thousands of young officers have been trained in buildings thrown up almost overnight. The camp is named for a French commander who was killed last year in fighting in North Africa.

The men who compose this camp have come from everywhere, from places as remote as Shanghai and Norway, as well as from France and England. They arrive by plane, by boat, by foot, after having passed through country where one is lucky if one travels three miles a day. Some come by pirogue, the long, narrow native skiff. All have made sacrifices and endured hardships to get here.

In the throngs on the Brazzaville streets are native women dressed in bright prints which would be a hit in Palm Beach. Many carry little black babies hung on their backs.

One little black boy with a fat round tummy is dressed only in a string of bright red beads around his middle and a pair of silver earrings. The natives here have such a passion for carrying things on their heads that the French say if you send your boy for a postage stamp he will come back with it on top of his kinky black pate.

Clean Native Villages

Unlike the English colonies, where the natives frequently live in the center of town, Brazzaville and other French African cities have a special district set apart for them just outside. The villages I have seen so far consist of row after row of rectangular straw huts with thatched roofs. The ground around them is swept clean and planted with palms or banana trees.

A few of the native "cases" of Brazzaville are built of cement and have windows, a definite advance over the more primitive huts. The effect of the villages is, rather surprisingly, one of cleanliness and neatness, though few white people would care to spend a night asleep in one of these dirt-floored, windowless shelters.

Though in most ways still a primitive people, the natives of Brazzaville know generally what the war is about and are doing what they can to help. Our black cook came in the other morning much upset because, as he explained in good French, he had heard that the Germans were bombing Paris. He refused to cheer up until we told him it wasn't true.

In my office the pet of the Information Service, a tiny tame antelope, has just wandered in. The braying of a goat outside mingles with the clack of typewriters as a staff which has not had a day off for months labors busily at carrying on Free France's fight against the Nazis.

Uruguayans Enthusiastic Supporters of Allied Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Crossing the River Plate from Buenos Aires to examine the New Year prospects in Uruguay, one is quickly impressed by the sincerity and enthusiasm of Government and people for the Anglo-American fighting cause.

There are no official attempts at isolationism here. The Government of President Baldomir—and of Foreign Minister Alberto Guani—have said and keep on saying that Uruguay is not neutral, but on the side of those who fight for liberalism and independence.

It is ready to take the South American lead in providing bases for North American warships and planes — in fact to do anything, perhaps to the extent of participating in the war, to assist the Allied democracies.

That is the New Year spirit in the Government and it reflects the will of a people more transparently sincere in the democratic cause than any other in this Southern continent. An American or British visitor is almost a hero in the streets of Montevideo or on the beaches of Colonia and Punta del Este.

Remarkable Send-off

The foreign colony here still talk of the remarkable send-off given the former British Minister, Millington Drake. Practically the whole populace turned out to bid him goodbye. Scores of thousands surged the waterfront. He was carried shoulder-high amid mighty cheering. Mr. Drake, a favorite in Latin art salons, was also a successful diplomatist. He won the great tussle with the German Minister which sealed the doom of the Graf Spee.

Germans—and especially Hitler himself—have never forgiven Uruguay for its interpretation of international law when the pocket battleship sought refuge in Montevideo after the memorable battle of the River Plate. Maybe it is this knowledge that steels local determination to advertise itself on the Allied side.

Actually, however, there are two factors which make for active Uruguayan collaboration with the Allies. First, the people have enjoyed relative freedom to think and express themselves during the critical years leading up to and so far, during, the strife. This has led to an accurate appreciation and balancing of two ways of living. They have chosen the democratic way.

Secondly, they realize their geographical weakness, which makes them acutely conscious of the problems of continental security. The Uruguayan littoral guards the entrance to the River Plate. The task of protecting the South Atlantic trade is brought home to the Uruguayans every week as Allied warships pop in and out of Montevideo for supplies. Sometimes the contact is more vivid as when Sturdee put in after his victory at the Falkland Isles or when the Graf Spee flew to refuge.

All this is borne in mind in New Year preparations for the Rio de Janeiro conference. Continental security is a very real thing to Uruguayans and they would like to see a little more speed in its technical organization. There will be few reservations to full Pan American co-operation from Uruguay provided there are reasonable guarantees for national sovereignty.

Marvelously Strategic Position

As President Baldomir pointed out in one of the last days of the old year, Uruguay has a "marvelously strategic position." With command of its rivers, an enemy could march into the heart of South America and seize several neighboring countries. A military plan, duly co-ordinated, is both necessary and urgent, in his opinion. That is why airports are being built and equipped along the littoral for continental as well as for Uruguayan defense.

Economically, there is a relatively bright New Year outlook for this country. That is proved, paradoxically, by the reduction in the numbers of Argentine tourists this summer season. The national peso has risen in value and the neighbors across the river find it cheaper to pass their vacations at home. Last-minute plans for a "tourist peso" may be adopted. The Argentines, who have few beaches of their own, are always good summer customers.

The Uruguayan peso has improved because the United States is buying more wool. Wool to Uruguay is like what nitrate used to be to Chile and tin still is to Bolivia. Exchange is well in the nation's favor and gold stocks increase. Government expenditure is controlled, there is no income tax and no restrictions are placed on North American capital transactions. The only New Year doubt is that common to all South American countries. Will the United States be able to continue to spare merchantmen on the shipping routes of the Americas?

Domei Denies Soviet Friction

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (Official radiocast recorded by AP)—A high War Ministry source, quoted by Domei News Agency, said today that foreign reports of friction between Japanese and Soviet forces were incorrect.

Observers quoted by the agency said there was no basis for hopes that the Soviet Union would enter the war against Japan.

"It was asked what military aid the United States could promise to the Soviet with a straight face in return for major Soviet military commitments in the Far East while such aid was in effect blockaded by the Japanese Fleet through its absolute control of the entire Pacific," the agency said.

Moscow Warned

BERLIN, Jan. 9 (Official radiocast recorded by AP)—The Berlin Radio said today that a warning addressed to Soviet Russia was contained in the leading article of the Tokyo newspaper Hochi Shimbun, which advised Russia to ignore all allurements from the Anglo-American side.

The article also was quoted as advising Russia to live up strictly to the spirit of the Japanese-Russian neutrality pact concluded last Easter.

Gayda: Axis Monthly Plane Output 6,000

ROME, Jan. 9 (Andi Agency to AP)—Virginio Gayda, in an article in Il Giornale D'Italia deriding United States armament plans as outlined by President Roosevelt claimed today that the Axis nations are producing between 6,000 and 7,000 warplanes a month.

[President Roosevelt called for a production of 60,000 planes in 1942 and 125,000 in 1943.]

The Fascist editor declared that the Axis Powers not only "control all of Europe's industrial production" but have taken sufficient war booty on the Russian and French front to be supplied with "finished materials for several years of war."

U. S. Delegation Off To Argentine Parley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull expressed confidence yesterday that the conference of American Foreign Ministers opening in Rio de Janeiro Jan. 15 would further strengthen hemispheric solidarity.

The United States delegation, headed by Undersecretary Sumner Welles, leaves for the meeting with every hope, Mr. Hull said, for a satisfactory meeting.

Mr. Hull said he thought the sentiment of solidarity and co-operative effort for the protection of the peace and safety of this hemisphere already had been gratifying demonstrated.

He declined to comment on the reported statement of Argentina's Foreign Minister, Enrique Ruiz Guiñazu, to the effect that Argentina will not participate in any move which would involve her in belligerent or pro-belligerent actions against the Axis.

The Secretary explained he thought it was hardly expedient to undertake to discuss questions of that kind at long range with Argentine officials. He said that one of the main purposes of the Rio de Janeiro meeting is to clarify and bring up to date the plans of the various American governments faced with a new situation growing out of Japan's attack on the United States and declarations of war by Germany and Italy

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Nazi Chiefs Shelve Original 'Points'

By Ernest S. Pisko
Former Vienna publisher and authority on Germanic literature.

As the Nazi leadership prepares important pronouncements regarding the "New Order" in Europe it is headed for a general reorganization that is totally unlike the program on which the Nazi regime was originally floated and which supposedly still holds good.

When the Nazis evolved their Twenty-Five Point Program they regarded themselves as leading a revoluationary movevent destined to spread over the face of the earth. Today they have thrown their grandiose revolutionary ideals overboard and appear as the world-conquering Prussians, with all their actions pointed toward the continuance of the rest of the nations in a condition of subordination to the German race, each contributing something necessary to the economic well-being of the conquerors.

The extraordinary divergence between the present Nazi program and the original Twenty-Five Points, which are still presumed to be in force, will become apparent on recalling what those points were.

Even in the early stage of Nazism in 1932, scarcely more than one voter in 10,000 would have been able to quote correctly much of the official Twenty-Five Points. Up to 1932 printed copies of the program were as difficult to get hold of as the rarest books. The party indeed had grown through talking and ever louder talking with slogans as its most effective weapons rather than from its program.

Avoidance of Discussion

In his remarks about party platforms in "Mein Kampf," Herr Hitler writes: "It is less harmful to retain a formulation though it no longer accords exactly with the truth, than to improve it and thus open it up to discussion."

Herr Hitler likes to hide unpleasant thoughts behind innocent sounding words. Since he wrote this sentence in 1924, and with direct reference to the program of his own party, it is probable that, already in 1924, he had determined not to bother about his promises to his followers.

His concern was to find an expedient by which he could prevent the party members from discussing the program and from discovering any divergence between the stated aims and the actual conduct of the party.

He solved this problem by an ingenious maneuver. At a party meeting in May, 1926, the Twenty-Five Points were decreed to be unchangeable.

As there is no use in discussing unchangeable things, the program fell soon into oblivion. This process was furthered by deliberately withholding the printed text from circulation.

Wide Variety of Issues

Not until 1932, when more than 11,000,000 voters had carried Hitler within sight of final victory, was Gottfried Feder, one of the co-authors of the Twenty-Five Points, allowed to include them in his book "Das Programm der NSDAP und seine weltanschaulichen Grundlagen—The Program of the Nazi Party and the Basis of its World Concept."

At that time the party members were so elated by the immediate prospect of grasping the reins of government that they did not give a thought to theoretical questions.

The Twenty-Five Points which were announced publicly for the first time at the Munich meeting of Feb. 24, 1920, and proved attractive enough to gather 44 per cent of the German votes, deal generally with matters of foreign policy, internal policy, social, economic, and cultural questions.

There are the first purely German provisions containing a demand for the restoration of Germany's political power. These are points I to III—the union of all Germans in a Pan-German State, the acquiring of equal rights with other peoples, the abrogation of the peace treaties of 1919, and the demand for more living space and colonies.

In this respect Herr Hitler's accomplishments have certainly not fallen short of his aims.

The second category, points IV to VIII, deals with non-German inhabitants of the Reich, particularly with the Jews. The program in this respect was ruthlessly held to. The Jews are no longer regarded fellow-countrymen. They are subject to special laws. They can take no part in any sphere of public life, and can be expelled and expropriated at a moment's notice.

It is in the third category, dealing with the "improvement" of social, economic and cultural conditions, that the wide gap between theory and practice becomes visible.

Point IX demands that the privileges and duties of all citizens shall be the same. This came true in a negative sense only, as all citizens had to sacrifice the three basic freedoms of speech, worship, and association. In all other respects Germany became under Hitler more of a class state than it ever was.

There is the Party, whose members are the Germans enjoying all the privileges still extant. Next comes the army, which was able to safeguard its privileges after it had renounced any influence in the administrative and so-called cultural sphere.

And then there is the remaining population, some 73,000,000, with no rights whatsoever, save for voting "yes" when ordered to do so. They had fought for an expansion of the civic rights, but their victory cost them even those with which they had begun the campaign.

Hitler had hardly become Chancellor, when a series of laws was promulgated depriving the citizens of the right to move through Germany at their free will, or to choose or change their occupations and professions.

Interest 'Bondage' Unbroken

Point XI aims at the abolishing of "unearned income" and the "breaking of the bondage of interest." To carry out this program would have meant to expropriate the owners of shares and all other forms of securities, or to cease paying dividends and interest and to change the whole banking and credit system.

It was this point XI which, together with the following six points, made millions of middle-class people flock around the Swastika. However, none of the things they hoped for came true. The unearned income was not touched, neither was the bondage of interest broken.

Once, in 1935, the interest rate of obligations issued by mortgage banks and similar credit institutes was reduced to 4½ per cent. The owners, however, were compensated by a payment of 2 per cent of the face value of the obligations, and the main share of the cost had to be covered by increased payments of the debtors.

Not even Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, financial magician of the Third Reich, was able to create new capital that could be lent as a cheap interest rate.

Trusts Not Nationalized

Points XII to XVI demand the confiscation of all war profits—referring to the First World War—nationalization of all trusts, distribution of the profits of large industries, a large-scale increase in the care for the aged, the building up of a healthy middle class, and immediate communalization of the big department stores.

None of thees promises was kept. the war profits, except for those made by Jews, were not even made object of any special taxation. The trusts were not nationalized, and the heavy industry adhered to its customary policy in regard to its profits.

Any increase in the old-age pensions that might have taken place since 1933 was rendered futile through the continuous rise of living cost. Within the first 15 months of Nazi Government the price of margarine, the principal fat in the German diet, rose by 50 per cent, that of butter by 45 per cent, whereas the prices of eggs, milk, and potatoes showed a 100 per cent increase.

Yet the consumers were not the only ones affected. In order to camouflage the upward trend of the prices, the authorities forced the retail trade to cut its profit, in some cases to a third of the pre-Nazi level. Grocers, butchers, bakers, all the small shopkeepers who had been promised that business would be taken away from the department stores, chain-shops, and co-operative societies were woefully disappointed.

Party Members Benefited

Not one of these concerns which the Nazis had denounced as stranglers of the middle-class, was closed. The only difference was that now they were under Nazi management and the high salaries and profits went into the pockets of a few party members.

A report for the year 1934 showed that in Breslau, one of the strongholds of the Party, 560 of the 900 hairdressers of the city, and 630 of 1,140 cobblers lived on public assistance relief, and that the municipality had to pay the rent for about half of Breslau's innkeepers.

Instead of "building up" a healthy middle class, Naziism destroyed its economic basis and impaired its physical health. In October, 1935, the Gauleiter in Rhineland issued a decree introducing Wednesday and Friday as meatless and butterless days in the household of civil servants and party members.

The officials and paid employees of the Party, in addition, had to observe Monday as a third meatless and butterless day, and an ominous sentence urged "all citizens" to follow suit "in the National Socialist spirit."

That decree concluded with the promise that it would be revoked at some later date. This date has not yet arrived, and instead of revoking the Rhineland decree, the Government has extended this and similar measures over the whole Reich.

Farm Pledges Shelved

Point XVII deals with agrarian reform. In it the Nazis hold out the prospect of expropriating, without compensation, land which is to be used for common purposes. That was a bait for the hundreds of thousands of thriftily living small tenants and farm hands who were eager to become masters on their own soil. The small and middle farmers were promised "abolition of interests on land debts and of all speculation in land values."

Not a single item of this program was carried out. Field Marshal Hindenburg designated Hitler Chancellor for the same reason that had prompted him to dismiss the Chancellors Brüning and Schleicher both of whom attempted a policy hostile to the Junkers, the owners of large estates in East Prussia, whereas Hitler was willing to protect the Junkers in the same way as he protected big industry.

The whole agrarian reform of the Nazis boiled down to the so-called Hereditary Farm Act. This law which was passed with the usual fanfare looked at first sight, as though it would render agricultural property safe against seizure by mortgage banks and speculators.

A "hereditary" farm passes undivided to one single heir, cannot be sold or mortgaged, and is therefore exempt from foreclosure.

But there is a catch in the law. It applies only to farms of 18 acres or more. It applies neither to the 4,500,000 of small farms with an average size of 12 acres or less, nor to the large estates which cover 65 per cent of the German farm land.

Thus protection was granted to altogether 700,000 peasants, or about 12 to 14 per cent of the German peasantry.

Cannot Leave Farms

Even for these protected farmers the act turned out to be a blessing of rather dubious character. It is true that their soil could not be taken away from them, yet they were not allowed to leave their farms.

Another result of this law was that the younger sons of "heritary farmers" were once and for all disinherited and driven away from their homes where no possible amount of work could ever provide them with a place of their own.

By the creation of the Reich Food Control, in the fall of 1933, the production and distribution of food stuffs was supervised by newly founded cartels. The regulation of these cartels is so strict and all-embracing that it is no overstatement to say that the German people has become enslaved in the production and also in the consumption line.

And now Hitler is bent upon extending his system over the whole of Europe, Asia, and Africa. He promises his people that, once the New Order is established, they will become masters over a billion slaves.

'New Europe' Adopts Latin for Research

By the Associated Press

Rome, Jan. 9

Latin will be the official international language for scientific relations in Hitler's so-called new Europe, the newspaper Il Messaggero said yesterday, and the Institute of Roman Studies is preparing modern Latin dictionaries for that day.

The question of uniform pronunciation remains to be solved.

American Volunteers Wreck Seven Planes On Japanese Base

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 9 (AP)—A small squadron of the American volunteer group roared across the jungle wastelands of Thailand yesterday and bombed Meshod Airdrome, near Bangkok, destroying at least seven grounded Japanese bombers and probably wrecking an eighth.

This was latest reported stroke of an American flying force under the command of a Louisianan, Col. Claire L. Chennault, who left retirement to defend the Burma Road even before Japan launched its great December offensive in the Pacific and Far East.

The assault appeared to have cost the American volunteer group one plane, for it was missing somewhere between the A. V. G.'s operating base and the bomb-torn airport of Meshod.

The attack was the second raid of the war on the Thailand capital. Hours earlier the R. A. F. struck at Bangkok's military objectives and reliable quarters said today that the damage to the dock area was heavier than was first believed. Bangkok lies at the head of the Gulf of Siam.

Allied aircraft, it was said, released their heavy bomb loads at low level over a restricted area.

The AVG's destruction of seven bombers brought to 53 the total of Japanese planes certainly destroyed by Allied aircraft since the beginning of the war in this area. It is known that 20 to 30 Japanese planes either failed to reach bases after raids on Burma or were probably destroyed aground.

Churches in Russia Observe Christmas; Services Crowded

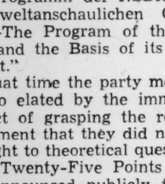
KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., Jan. 7 (AP)—The Russian Orthodox Church today observed Christmas according to the old calendar with services in churches of the principal cities throughout the Soviet Union.

The Pokrovskaya Church in Kuibyshev was crowded with worshippers, mostly elders, for the three Christmas Eve services and prayers throughout the day. Archbishop Andrei of Samara officiated and the metropolitan of Kiev also was present.

Attendance was about the same as in previous years.

New Year trees, the center of the Soviet non-believers' celebrations, were still up in many homes and public places.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND



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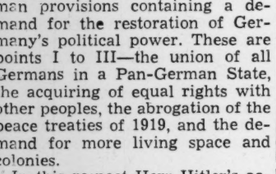

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Malta Unperturbed by Bombs

International

Target of 1,000 Raids

Upper: Members of Malta's dauntless civilian population sun themselves between air raids outside the underground galleries dug deep in the British Island fortress. Malta has been raided no less than 1,000 times by Axis planes. Lower: One of Malta's 30 underground galleries in which the civilian population lives in perfect safety while the world outside shakes and roars.

General Beak Put in Charge Of Malta Base

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Appointment of Maj. Gen. Daniel M. W. Beak to command British troops on Malta, Mediterranean base, was announced through the war office today. He succeeds Maj. Gen. Sanford J. P. Scobell.

British sources said that, aside from the fact that General Beak was the younger, General Scobell formerly commanded the Bombay District and this led to speculation that he might be slated to return to India.

Lieut. Gen. Sir William Dobbie remains as Commander-in-Chief of combined forces on Malta.

10 More Warnings

VALLETTA, Malta, Jan. 9 (AP)—Malta has had 10 air raid warnings in the past 24 hours, half of them at night. Two persons were reported killed, a number injured and some property damage done by raiders.

Malta had 1,060 air raids up to Dec. 22. On Jan. 1 it was reported that the tiny island, which lays just south of Sicily, had 97 raids in the past 12 days.

Leningrad and Sevastopol Sieges Virtually Broken

Friday, Jan. 9

The six-month siege of Leningrad and the two-month encirclement at Sevastopol were declared virtually broken today with garrisons of the two ports taking up the offensive and German siege troops themselves being beset from both sides.

Russian reports indicated that the hemmed-in garrisons and attacking forces driving to their relief would effect a juncture soon—or might already have done so.

Military dispatches said the Army's determined efforts to shatter Nazi siege lines were being aided by hard-hitting units of the Red Air Force and by increased guerrilla operations wiping out German units and dynamiting supply trains.

German troops which tried for weeks to smash through Crimean mountains into Sevastopol were described as retreating to the north before a strong offensive launched by the port garrison and supported by the big guns of the Red Fleet.

Nazi Forces Diverted

Reports from Kuibyshev declared that the Sevastopol offensive was made possible when the Germans were forced to divert siege forces in an attempt to stem the drive of other Russian troops landed on the Crimea near Kerch.

Driving inland, these Red Army troops threatened the German line of communications—or of retreat.

A British radiocast heard by CBS said 100,000 German and Rumanian troops in the Crimea faced a choice of annihilation or surrender unless they could withdraw before the Russians completely cut their lines back to the narrow neck connecting the peninsula to the mainland.

Soviet dispatches reported that "east of Leningrad the Germans have lost everything they have been able to capture in the last three months."

Pressure on Finns

A Helsingfors communiqué acknowledged that the Red Army was maintaining hard pressure against Finnish lines north of Lake Onega, despite heavy losses. A London report placed these operations at Povenets, a point at the northern end of Lake Onega from where the Stalin Canal branches northward, and a few miles east of Medvezhya Gora, where the Finns previously reported cutting the Murmansk Railway. A four-day sanguinary battle was said to be still in progress, with the apparent objective of clearing the railway.

An official radiocast recorded from Berlin quoted the German High Command as saying that "bitter defensive battles" were being fought on the Eastern Front in sectors west and northwest of Moscow and in the Leningrad area.

Finland has lost 91 vessels representing more than 40 per cent of its merchant marine since the outbreak of the European war, it was announced officially in Helsingfors.

The announcement said that the total of 331,000 tons, 48 ships of 183,000 tons had been confiscated in America and Britain.

The dispatch did not say what had become of the others, but it is known that a number of them were confiscated by Germany, on whose side Finland now is fighting Russia.

Pole Sees Gains

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-Exile, said today after returning from Russia that the next three months should bring "further successes to the Russians in throwing the Germans back to a defense line anchored at Smolensk."

Smolensk is 210 miles west of Moscow.

General Sikorski said the Battles of Moscow and Rostov were the "turning point" in the Eastern Front campaign.

When the Germans lost the Battle of Moscow, General Sikorski told a press conference, they left themselves without any other "natural defense line" short of that formed by the Luga and the Dnieper Rivers at Smolensk.

General Sikorski, who flew to Russia to confer with Joseph Stalin and organize Polish forces released from internment after the Russian-Polish agreement, said the Nazis' Russian campaign "was very badly planned and now Germany is having to pay for it."

The Polish leader said the Germans' poor organization was demonstrated by the lack of winter supplies and the fact they have been unable to halt the retreat.

"The carelessness of Hitler has been so great I would not be surprised if he had failed to prepare any defense lines in his rear," General Sikorski said.

He said he had neutral information that 12 of the 22 Panzer divisions Germany sent into Russia have been lost.

He urged that materials be hurried to Russia by the United States and Britain so the Red Army will be prepared to meet the spring counteroffensive Hitler is expected to launch in an effort to regain his position on the Eastern Front.

The Polish Army organized in Russia consists of 100,000 men, he said.

Third of Malayan Tin Available to British

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Reuters said a Singapore radiocast reported today that 30 to 40 per cent of Malaya's tin production still is available to the British, and that the remaining 60 to 70 per cent no longer is available either to the British or the Japanese.

[The implication was that the tin-producing facilities in such places as the Ipoh district were destroyed by the British before they withdrew.]

The radiocast said that 50 per cent of the Malay rubber production no longer was available to the British, but was available to the Japanese only under considerable difficulties.

Soviet Opens Campaign For Bumper Crops

Wide World-Associated Press

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Jan. 9—While the Red Army is pushing on against the Germans, the Soviets are launching a vast agricultural offensive in every corner of the country to feed the huge army and civil population.

The loss of many important farming areas is to be met by extending cultivation to fertile, but heretofore untouched, soil, and by boosting yields in established agrarian sections untouched by the Nazi invasion.

Big tracts of land are awaiting the plow, particularly in Siberia, Central Asia, the Urals, and the southeastern part of the nation. Previously a labor shortage in distant areas offered some problem, but evacuation of the war zones is said to have solved this.

Georgian collective farms alone are increasing their grain area by 18,000 acres, sugar beets by 600 acres, green vegetables 1,600, and potatoes 3,000. In Uzbekistan, farmers are planning to produce 1,500,000 tons of grain so as to eliminate need for importing grain from other regions.

Movement Spreads

The movement is spreading to other Asiatic Soviet republics. Kazakhstan plans to grow two or three crops this year. Farmers in the Chu Valley sowed potatoes, onions, and carrots before the snows, and are expecting new onions in March and potatoes in May.

In Kirghizia, where the increased cultivation plan calls for 41,000 additional acres, farmers already are clearing rocky plateaus for sugar beets.

Young farmers in several districts of Uzbekistan have begun a "defense acre" movement to sow greater areas than originally planned.

It has spread to the Far East where farmers in the middle reaches have decided to clear Taiga land as their contribution. Sugar beets will be cultivated for Russia; in the Khabarovsk region, in the northern part of European Russia; in the Qhabarovsk region, the Jewish autonomous region of the Far East, and the Altais Mountains of Western Siberia.

Flax, Hemp, and Millet

Flax, hemp, and millet are being grown in the Transbaikal area contrary to the opinion once held that the climate is too rigorous for these crops. Their production is being increased twofold for 1942.

Farm equipment, the Soviets say, is offering no problem. Production of tractors has been started again in Siberia by a plant evacuated from Kharkov. The Rostov agricultural machinery plant, which was moved to Uzbek before the Germans reached Rostov, is beginning to manufacture many kinds of equipment.

Several hundred thousand women are said to be learning tractor driving this winter. Instruction in the operation of farm machinery is given in the higher grades of all secondary schools, and the urban population, particularly high school and college students, are expected to help with the harvesting and sowing this year.

Old Razor Blades? Beard the Axis Now

DETROIT, Jan. 9 (AP)—That perplexing problem—what to do with old razor blades—has been solved.

Detroit barbers came up today with a suggestion to end your time-worn dilemma which offers at the same time a double-barreled program to aid national defense.

"Razor blades carelessly thrown into alleys cause many punctures that shorten the life of automobile tires," said Charles H. Good, President of an American Federation of Labor barbers' local. "When these are collected by patriotic boys and girls and turned in at the stations we will set up, it will stop many needless punctures and prolong the life of tires.

"The steel thus collected can be used to build fine parts for some tanks."

Mr. Good said that his local would establish receiving stations in 1,000 Detroit barber shops and that he hoped the campaign would spread to other cities.

Supply Try for Rommel Draws RAF Fire on Ships

CAIRO, Jan. 9 (AP)—With its land supply routes under almost incessant assault from the air, the Axis has attempted by sea to provision the retreating Libyan corps of Gen. Erwin Rommel, the British announced today, but the coastwise ships have drawn a storm of direct hits from the Royal Air Force.

"Our air forces operating in support of our mobile columns over a wide area, had a particularly successful day, destroying a number of enemy aircraft in aerial combat," said a General Headquarters communiqué.

"Enemy lines of communication west of El Agheila also were repeatedly attacked. A number of direct hits were obtained on transport vehicles and also on coastal shipping which was being used to bring stores forward from Tripoli to beaches at various points on the Gulf of Sidra."

The supply effort of the Axis indicated that General Rommel, falling back onto El Agheila, at the innermost curve of the Gulf of Sidra, might try to make a stand there if supplies could be assured.

His main force was moving from the Agedabia area toward El Agheila, 70 miles to the southwest, ahead of a stubbornly resisting rearguard.

Meanwhile, more than 300 miles to the east, units of the British Navy joined with land artillery and air forces in an effort to destroy Axis hold-out forces in the Halfaya Pass area, along the Egyptian border of Libya.

The Rommel retreat aroused British fears that the Axis might foil—or at least postpone—achievement of Great Britain's main objective of annihilating the enemy armored forces in Northern Africa.

General Rommel was favored in his retreat from Agedabia, where his forces have fought the British for days after being beaten back 300 miles from the Egyptian-Libyan border, by a combination of mud and a swirling sand-storm which impeded the British columns.

Also a large factor was the rearguard resistance offered by General Rommel's men and land mines laid to cover the retreat.

How far General Rommel might withdraw before making a stand was simply guesswork. But military analysts said they could see no inducement for him to stop until he had added at least another 200 or 300 miles to British communications lines and shortened his own by a corresponding distance.

A barren desert, with only one good coastal highway for a supply route, extends from El Agheila, 70 miles southwest of Agedabia, westward almost to the city of Tripoli, capital of Tripolitania.

Some observers expressed belief that whatever hopes General Rommel might have held for a determined stand at Agedabia were dashed by the failure of the German and Italian campaign to knock out British air and sea facilities on the fortified island of Malta, in the Mediterranean.

Malta's planes are still raiding Tripoli, Axis debarkation port, the RAF Middle East Command announced yesterday.

At the same time, naval aircraft joined in the blockade of Tripolitania by bombing Axis merchant ships attempting to cross the central Mediterranean.

Duce Pressed

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The anti-Nazi London newspaper Die Zeitung said last night that Premier Mussolini was recalling troops from Balkan zones of occupation because impending Axis annihilation in Libya will leave Italy "face to face with the danger of direct attack."

Hitler has been told, the paper said, that Italy's military situation is "greatly menaced" and that the Nazis must find new forces to police the unruly Balkans.

Germany herself is no longer in a position to recall sufficient troops from the east because of the great Russian offensive.

Hungary will be given Italy's policing job, Die Zeitung said, and will receive "political compensations for the risk she runs."

German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's current trip to Budapest is intended to "close the deal," the paper said.

Axis Losses

CARIO, Jan. 9 (AP)—More than 20,000 Axis prisoners taken in the seven-weeks-old British Libyan offensive now are in camps in the Nile Valley while many more not yet counted, are still in the desert, official sources said last night.

In the Nile camps are 5,500 Germans, including 200 officers, and 14,700 Italians, 700 of them officers.

Tokyo: 'Can U. S. Be Invaded?'

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (Official Broadcast Recorded by (AP))—The Japan Times and Advertiser, controlled by the Foreign Office, claimed today that it was within the realm of probability "that the armed forces of this country will land on the American Continent" in the Pacific war.

Once such a landing were made, the newspaper said, "it will be a simple matter for a well-trained and courageous army to sweep everything before it."

"Can the United States be invaded?" was its heading.

"The contention that the United States cannot be invaded," the article continued, "is as much a myth as that the Maginot Line could not be taken, or that Singaport and Pearl Harbor are impregnable."

Japanese naval craft already haev carried the war near the Golden Gate and air attack alarms have sounded in many Pacific coast cities, "bringing panic among the frightened citizenry," it said.

It said British had invaded the United States in 1812 because "the American Navy was not strong enough" and declared "it will be invaded again." The newspaper's premise was an assertion that the U. S. Pacific Fleet had been badly crippled at Pearl Harbor.

The fall of both the Philippines and Singapore was forecast soon. After that, the newspaper went on, "it will be for us to say when, where and how we will strike."

"Today, without doubt," the Times and Advertiser said, "Japan has the most powerful navy in the world and the largest fleet of merchant vessels, and her land forces, allied with those of Germany and Italy, can crush any combination of armies."

Half of Japanese Foreign Office Destroyed by Fire

TOKYO, Jan. 9—(Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Half of the Japanese Foreign Office was burned down today in a 2½-hour fire which Domei, the Japanese news agency, said was caused by an overheated stove.

The fire started in the first section of the Research Bureau in the northeast wing and swept through the second and third sections of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs and burned other sections as well, including the accounts section, the agency said:

Domei reported that all important documents were saved. The fire did not touch buildings which housed the Information, Treaty, American Affairs, European and Asiatic Affairs and East Asiatic Affairs Bureaus, Domei said, and also unscathed were the Personnel, Protocol and Translation Sections. No casualties were reported.

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'Silence Is Golden' Proved By Virginia's Governor-Elect

Wide World-Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va.—When Colgate W. Darden, Jr., was graduated from high school, the class prophet made a prediction that "one day he will be Governor of Virginia"—and the prophecy is coming true.

For without even troubling to make a campaign speech, Mr. Darden was elected Governor of the Old Dominion State last November and will take office Jan. 21.

But there was one thing the prophet didn't foresee—that the lawyer-farmer-banker would be in the odd position of having to worry, not about his State's indebtedness, but about a $12,000,000 surplus.

It's a big job requiring diplomacy because the fat surplus has inspired practically every state agency and institution to call for increased appropriations for the first biennium of the Darden administration. The surplus was built up by the present administration of Gov. James H. Price who has recommended it be salted away for a rainy day.

Little Heed to Reverses

Circumstances have a way of tossing Mr. Darden into unusual situations, but most of his successes weren't achieved without a scrap and some reverses.

After the class prophet had peered into the future with such accuracy, Darden left for the University of Virginia. But the World War came and he interrupted his education to sail for France and join an ambulance outfit that went through Verdun, Champagne, and the Argonne.

Exposure and hardships of these campaigns put him in a hospital for several months. Then he returned to the United States, joined the aviation branch of the Navy, and after a period of training was transferred to the Marine Corps—headed back to France.

His war career ended suddenly in Northern France one October day in 1918. His plane crashed, killing his flight companion, Lieut. Ralph Talbot of South Weymouth, Mass.

Darden was thrown clear of the wreckage, battered and broken. After his recovery, he completed his education at Virginia, Columbia University, and Oxford, England, before settling down to practice law at Norfolk, Va. He married Constance du Pont, daughter of the Irenee du Ponts of Wilmington, Del., whom he met while at Columbia.

Entry Into Politics

In 1929 Darden made his first political bid, winning election to the House of Delegates. He was reelected two years later but resigned to run for Congress as a delegate at large from the State.

This campaign focused attention on the political newcomer, for he unseated a Republican, the late Menalcus Lankford, who had ridden the Hoover landslide into office in 1928.

His constituents sent him back to Congress in 1934, but in 1936 Norman R. Hamilton, Portsmouth publisher and ardent Roosevelt supporter, won the Democratic nomination. Darden was without a job.

Those who counted him as a political has-been didn't know the Darden ability to bounce back. Two years after the defeat, supported by the Democratic organization headed by United States Senator Harry Byrd, he was victorious. Last year he had neither primary nor general election opposition for a fourth term.

Obviously sure of organization support, he resigned from Congress last spring to enter the campaign for Governor. It was scarcely a contest as he defeated his two primary opponents, Vivian L. Page of Norfolk and Hunsdon Cary of Henrico County. The general election was a formality.

Wide Range of Interests

And that put Darden squarely up against the problem of wrestling with a surplus in the State Treasury.

Under the Virginia system, the outgoing Governor, ineligible to succeed himself, draws up the budget recommendations for the first two years of his successor's administration. However, the Governor-elect, as is customary, has been invited to sit in with the budget advisers and make known his views.

Then if Governor Price's proposals aren't satisfactory to him, Darden will still have an opportunity of making his own recommendations after his inauguration shortly before the opening of the 60-day biennial session of the General Assembly.

The Dardens have a wide range of interests outside politics, and Capitol observers expect the new occupants of the Governor's Mansion to keep things moving at a lively pace.

Darden was a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee and has an intimate acquaintance with the naval phases of the defense program which are tremendously important to Virginia with its multitude of naval and military posts, its shipbuilding and a tremendous influx of population to beehive industrial centers.

Mrs. Darden is a nature lover, an expert amateur photographer, a horseback riding enthusiast, musician and clubwoman, but friends say her chief interest is in her husband and the three children, Colgate 3rd, Pierre, and Irene.

Virginia Careerist

Wide World

Colgate W. Darden, Jr.
Incoming Governor who is confronted by a $12,000,000 surplus.

Hawaii Alert For Possible Enemy Attack

HONOLULU, Jan. 9 (AP)—Hawaii, vital American outpost in the troubled Pacific, may be on the way to near self-sufficiency.

A program to expand the agricultural output of the Islands is in progress, and equipment is on hand to convert sugar—principal product of the Islands—into motor fuel for the Territory's war machine. For the time being, the Islands are well-fixed for food.

This was disclosed by Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, new commander of the Army's Hawaiian Department.

A new enemy assault "may happen at any time," he pointed out, "but we will not be surprised again—and we will hold the Islands. We are prepared to meet an attack at any time, and we are not waiting until the Singapore situation is disposed of one way or another. Emphatically we are stronger now then Dec. 7."

General Emmons said the Japanese "undoubtedly . . . want to attempt another surprise and might make an assault in force. We are ready to meet them and a lot of our men and officers would welcome it."

He expressed confidence that "no Japanese boats are going to get near enough to the Islands to land."

He said the Japanese possibly might try to by-pass Hawaii to get to Panama and Alaska, but did not enlarge upon this comment.

Morale in Hawaii is high, he said, the determination to "take it" is equal to London's. The General was in London during the heavy Nazi raids of 1940.

Hull Sees Stronger Union By Conference of Americas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—An expression of gratification over the spirit of solidarity and co-operative effort among nations of the Western Hemisphere was coupled by Secretary Hull today with a prediction that these ties would be strengthened by the forthcoming conference at Rio de Janeiro.

The Secretary of State's remarks were occasioned by the departure of the United States delegation for the Conference of Foreign Ministers to begin in the Brazilian capital Jan. 15.

He told his press conference that he thought there had been gratifying demonstrations of hemispheric solidarity since the Japanese attack on the United States and the declarations of war by Germany and Italy.

One of the main purposes of the conference, he said, was to clarify and bring up to date the plans of the American Governments in view of the changed situation resulting from the active belligerency of some of the American nations.

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State and head of the American Delegation, would make no statement since, it was explained, the conference was consultative in character.

It is expected that the major proposals of the meeting will come from the other republics.

Already there have been several suggestions from other governments. One is that all the American nations declare war on the Axis and another that all embattled opponents of the Axis be regarded as nonbelligerents.

The meeting will be the third consultation of the American nations since the outbreak of the European war. As at the meetings in Panama and Havana, Argentina looms as the "question mark" of the conference. Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu said in an interview recently that his country could not agree to any military alliances or "measures or prebelligerency."

As it left for the Brazilian capital, the fourteenth American Republic—Honduras—deposited its ratification of the Act of Havana at the Pan American Union.

Noted Skiers in U. S. Held as Enemy Aliens

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 9 (AP)—Detention as enemy aliens of three nationally known skiers was disclosed here.

They are Frederick Friedl Pfeifer, Hans Hauser, and Joseph Seep Froelich. The Federal Bureau of Investigation confirmed in Washington that the men had been taken into custody.

Pfeifer held the national slalom championship in 1940; Hauser won the men's downhill championship of the Federation Internationale de Ski at Innsbruck in 1933.

The wedding here of Pfeifer, head of the Sun Valley, Idaho, Ski School, and Hoyt Smith, daughter of Fred E. Smith, Salt Lake City banker, was a social event of March, 1940.

Froelich is the husband of Natalie Rogers, reputedly a member of a wealthy eastern family. In this country he has entered little into competition.

Hauser has been employed at Sun Valley as an instructor.

All three were confined for a time in Salt Lake County jail, but Pfeifer and Hauser recently were taken to a detention camp in North Dakota. Froelich is awaiting a hearing to determine whether he may be released.

The Saga of Wake Island: Navy's First-Hand Accounts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Navy Department's communiqué of how Wake Island's defenders let a Japanese flotilla approach to within point blank range, then blasted it with fierce gunfire, together with a citation by President Roosevelt of the entire garrison of 400, follow:

Far East: The commanding officer of a United States submarine of the Asiatic Fleet has reported the sinking of an enemy transport. In addition this vessel succeeded in sinking three enemy cargo vessels, each estimated to be 10,000 tons displacement.

Central Pacific: The defense of Wake Island by United States Marines has been cited by the President of the United States as follows:

White House
Washington
Jan. 5, 1942

"Citation by the President of the United States of the Wake detachment of the First Defense Battalion, United States Marine Corps, under the command of James P. Devereux, United States Marine, and Marine Fighting Squadron 211 of Marine Aircraft Group 21, under command of Paul Putnam, United States Marines.

"The courageous conduct of the officers and the men of these units, who defended Wake Island against an overwhelming superiority of enemy air, sea, and land attacks from Dec. 8 to 22, 1941, has been noted with admiration by their fellow countrymen and the civilized world, and will not be forgotten so long as gallantry and heroism are respected and honored. These units are commended for their devotion to duty and splendid conduct at their battle stations under most adverse conditions. With limited defensive means against attacks in great force, they manned their shore installations and flew their aircraft so well that five enemy warships were either sunk or severely damaged, many hostile planes shot down, and unknown numbers of land troops destroyed."

(The President's reference to five enemy warships was written before later information brought the total to seven.)

Two More Ships

Wake: An increase of two Japanese warships—a destroyer and gunboat—over the originally reported cruiser, submarine and three destroyers that the Japanese lost in the attack on Wake Island, was indicated in reports to Marine Corps Headquarters, received from the Pacific area.

These reports were sent from Wake Island by a patrol plane. One written on 20 December, is from Maj. Paul A. Putnam, commanding aviation on Wake.

The other is a day by day account of Marine aviation's participation in the Battle of Wake Island up to 20 December by Maj. W. Bayler.

The day by day record of the battle, although not an official report, is Major Bayler's account of what Marine aviation and Major Devereux's men did.

Major Bayler's report has but little reference to the Marines on the isle beside the aviation group, but one brief note—'Japs closed into 4,700 yards before five and three inch guns opened at point blank range'—indicates a cool courage on the part of Devereux's men that ranks with the classic 'whites of their eyes' line of Bunker Hill, in the opinion of ranking officers at Marine Corps Headquarters.

Added to the two Japanese destroyers which were lost in the final phase of the battle of Dec. 22, the new information brings Japanese losses in taking of the Island of Wake up to a total of seven warships: one cruiser, four destroyers, one submarine, and one gunboat.

Bayler's Report

Major Bayler was on temporary duty in Wake in connection with the establishment of a base of operations for the Marine Corps aviation unit. This unit, composed of 12 planes, with pilots, and 49 ground personnel, arrived shortly before the outbreak of hostilities. Following is a copy of the penciled notes the Major made from the records kept by him and sent to the Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Fleet. He was present at Wake until Dec. 20:

"Synopsis of events (Wake local time) Dec. 8 to 20.

Dec. 8, 7 a. m. received word bombing Oahu. General quarter station; 11:58 a. m., 24 Jap bombers on a northern course hit airdrome in close column of division "V's" from 6,000 feet. 100 pounds fragmentation bombs and simultaneous strafing. Casualties 25 dead, seven wounded, seven airplanes burned, destroyed.

"Dec. 9, 11:45 a. m., 27 Japs Bombed hospital, Camp No. 2. Killed several patients. Three dead, Got one Jap plane.

Dec. 10, 15:45 a. m., 27 Jap bombers. No casualties.

"Dec. 11, 5 a. m., landing attempt by 12 Jap ships, including light cruisers, destroyers, gunboats, two troop or supply ships. Jap casualties: one light cruiser, two destroyers, one gunboat, two bombers.

"Note:

"That Japs closed into 4,700 yards before 5 and 3 inch guns opened up at point blank range.

"Dec. 12, 27 Jap planes bombed Peale and Wake from 22,000 feet. No casualties.

"Dec. 13, all quiet.

"Dec. 14, 32 Jap planes hit airdrome. Two killed, one plane downed. (Own destroyed by bombs).

"Dec. 15, 11 a. m., dawn raid by three four-engined seaplanes. 27 Jap bombers. Shot down two Japs.

"Dec. 16, 5:45 p. m., 41 Jap bombers hit camp 2 and airdrome. Jap four motor plane raid. One Jap shot down.

"Dec. 17, 32 Jap bombers at 1,317 hit Camp One, Peale Island, Diesel oil supply, mess hall and pumps of evaporators, Camp one.

"Dec. 18, 11:45 a. m., one Jap high rec. plane (two engined).

"Dec. 19, 10:30 a. m., Jap bombers hit airport and camp.

"Dec. 20, all quiet—first day of bad weather.

"Total casualties: 28 dead 6 wounded as of Dec. 20 from V. M. F.—211.

"Notes:

"(1) Jap bombers of Dornier type, two-engined, twin tail, 160 knots.

"(2) Attack formations always in form of line of division V's in close formation. Excellent air discipline.

"(3) Nine sure Jap bombers shot down: three more possibly. One four-engine P-boat. One CL, two DD, one gunboat.

Putnam's Report

Major Putnam's report of operations to his commanding officer in Pearl Harbor goes into more detail on the efforts of the tiny aviation complement to keep the planes that were left after the first attack in the air against each new attack.

Of the original aviation force of 12 officers and 49 enlisted men, 19 enlisted men and eight officers were still on duty Dec. 20. Of these, four enlisted men, and two officers were wounded but still on duty. One officer and six enlisted men were in the hospital and "doing nicely." The remainder, three officers and 24 men, were dead.

The letter relates that four planes were in the air against the Japs at the time of the first raid. The other eight were on the ground being serviced between flights, and of these, seven were destroyed and one was slightly damaged. One of the planes that was in the air later taxied into debris on the field—the wreckage of the first raid—and bent its propellor.

The Marine fighters, up to Dec. 20, had made contact with the enemy seven times, had shot down five Japs in flames, four more had been claimed by pilots but not verified and several are known to have been damaged. Of the four claimed, one was a four-engined seaplane.

Discussing the surface attack of Dec. 11, Major Putnam reported, "Four airplanes (Marine planes) made a total of 10 attacks, operating in a greatly overloaded condition and performing splendidly. We claim the sinking of one ship and serious damage to another." The guns of Devereux's force evidently accounted for the remainder of the ships reported destroyed in Major Bayler's synopsis. In the attack on Dec. 11, one plane was lost, "a washout on the rocky beach."

Only Two Planes

After the attack on Dec. 14, which saw two Marine planes destroyed, "one plane on the ground by enemy action and one crashed on the take-off," the Marines had "only two operating airplanes, one of which gives constant trouble so that two planes in the air at one time is the exception rather than the rule." At one time, only one serviceable plane was left to Major Putnam's squadron, but the mechanics and ground crews evidently made an additional plane, or even planes out of the wreckage of the remainder.

Lauding the work of the ground crews at Wake, Major Putnam wrote, "Since that time (the first raid) parts and assemblies have been traded back and forth so that no airplane can be identified. Engines have been traded from plane to plane, have been junked, stripped, rebuilt, and all but created."

Continuing his praise for the men under him, Major Putnam wrote, "All hands have behaved splendidly and held up in a manner of which the Marine Corps may well tell. I have no report to make regarding any officer or man being outstanding in bravery or fortitude; they have all acquitted themselves with equal distinction. On the other hand, I particularly wish to comment on the indefatigable labor, and ingenuity, skill and technical knowledge of Lieutenant Kinney and Technical Sergeant Hamilton. It is solely due to their efforts that the squadron is still operating."

Discussing the living conditions on the airdrame as they were on Dec. 20, Major Putnam said, "Personnel are living in dugouts made by the contractor's men and equipment. Not comfortable but adequate against all but direct bomb hits. Feeding is from the contractor's galley, a truck making the rounds with hot food twice daily. Sanitation is only fair, but so far have had only a mild flurry of diarrhea. Fresh water is adequate for drinking, but salt water is used for all other purposes."

The tone of the entire report indicates no particular anxiety on the part of the air group at Wake. They were there under orders with a job to do. They were doing the job and would continue to do it until circumstances beyond their control forced them to discontinue their efforts. They had kept those circumstances under control for almost two weeks and they would continue to do so.

At no time during the siege were more than four Marine planes in operation, Major Putnam reported, but the verified total that these planes took of the Japanese was one ship, one submarine, and five Jap planes.

There is nothing to report from other areas.

Goes to Field

© Harris & Ewing

Maj. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger
Gives up West Point Superintendency to Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby.

West Point Head To Lead Division

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Superintendent of West Point, has been assigned to command an Army Division at an undisclosed location.

As Superintendent at the military academy, Gen. Eichelberger will be succeeded by Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, an engineer now commanding the 1st Corps Area with headquarters in Boston.

General Wilby, a native of Detroit, will be succeeded at Boston by Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, Abbeville, Ala., native, who is now coastal frontier defense commander in New England. General Terry will continue his present duties also.

General Wilby is regarded as one of the Army's outstanding engineer officers. During the World War he participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive as commanding officer of the 1st Engineers. More recently he has been North Atlantic Division engineer in New York City, 1938-1939, and then Chief-of-Staff of the 1st Army until he was assigned to the Corps Area command at Boston last June 15.

Chinese-Japanese Long Rivals In Business of Philippines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Chinese and Japanese began an economic fight against one another in the Philippines long before they came to blows in China itself. The Chinese have succeeded in gaining control of more than half of the retail trade in the islands, while the Japanese dominate the fishing business and are among the largest producers and shippers of hemp. The Chinese are 117,000 in number and there are estimated to be about 1,000,000 mixed Chinese-Filipinos. The Chinese are found in most towns and cities throughout the islands, where they serve as corner grocers, money lenders, and buyers of peasant products.

There are about 30,000 Japanese in the islands, two thirds of whom live at Davao, the chief port on the island of Mindanao. There they are capitalists, plantation managers, shippers, foremen, and even workers. They have turned that area into a "Little Japan" and played a very vital role in the recent landing of Japanese forces at that point.

The Chinese occupy much the same economic position in the Philippines that Jews do in Rumania or Slovakia and that Arabs or Indians do in Ethiopia. Filipinos do not seem to like the humble, monotonous and dreary task of keeping store in drab villages among poor, debt-ridden landworkers or share-croppers, so let Chinese do it. The little Chinese shops, made of bamboo and fern leaves, are quite squalid and disorderly. Much dust gathers on the sacks and boxes. The wrappings of soap and candles grow pale and faded. Things get cluttered up on the shelves. Merchandise moves slowly, profits are small, payments are irregular. The Chinese proprietor works from sun up until far into the night and when he finally takes his rest just curls up or folds up in a corner of his shop.

He lives a rather secluded life, permits himself no costly holiday splurges and takes no active part in the cock fights or games or religious festivities of the community. So he is able to save money.

And he lends this money to his customers, at a high interest rate. When the season's rice supply runs out or seed for planting is lacking, or a new water buffalo is needed, or a family wishes to give a big party, the Chinese corner grocer provides funds for the desired articles. So a large part of the village during a large part of the time is in debt to him.

It seems unreasonable to believe that such merchants render a valuable service to the communities in which they are settled, especially in view of the fact that their debtors are not good risks, the volume of business is small and the work very unattractive. Nevertheless, these corner grocers are constantly and vehemently attacked, as Jewish merchants are attacked in some parts of Europe. Chinese control of peasant trade has become a political issue and Filipino politicians use many of the same accusations against these "foreign storekeepers" that Hitler's followers use against Jews.

In fact, responsible Filipino leaders definitely promise that laws will be passed to limit the rate of interest on Chinese loans, restrict the debts, and replace Chinese storekeepers with Filipinos.

Although the Chinese are considered rather clannish in the Philippines as in some other countries, they keep out of politics. They have no imperial plans, serve no outside government and do not aspire to dominate the country. They are accused of sending their profits abroad, just as the Americans who do business in South America are accused, and they undoubtedly have contributed rather liberally to the support of Chinese defense against Japanese aggression. There is much intermarriage between these Chinese storekeepers and the Filipinos, in spite of all the prejudices, and the children of such unions often hold important positions.

The Japanese immigrants are very different. They are ardent supporters, and many even agents, of the Tokyo Government; they serve Japanese imperialism. The settlers at Davao are now, in helping subjugate the islands, carrying out one of the chief missions for which they were established there. From the beginning they have defied or evaded restrictive laws and taken possession or control of extensive and rich hemp-growing areas. It is estimated that they are cultivating no less than 150,000 acres of land, "at least half of which was acquired in violation of Philippine laws."

Flag of the Free Replaces Italian

BAY ST. LOUIS, Miss., Jan. 9 (AP)—The Italian flag, emblem of the Society of the Immaculate Conception here, was burned at ceremonies before the courthouse yesterday and the Stars and Stripes substituted.

The match was applied before about 200 spectators by Anthony Trapani, marshal of the society, after a member had crumpled the flag, flung it on the ground and saturated it with gasoline. As the last bit of flame flickered out heads were bared and the United States flag was raised. Many of the members are Italian born.

A group of United States soldiers in charge of Sergeant Russell Spurling blew taps for the burned emblem and the crowd quietly dispersed. Members of the society explained that the burning of the Italian flag, used in their annual services, was voluntary.

30,000 Children Receive Stamps

By the Associated Press

Ottumwa, Iowa, Jan. 9

Thirty thousand school children of Ottumwa, Topeka, Kan., and Sioux Falls, S. D., will be given a defense stamp book with one 10-cent stamp by John Morrell & Co., to start a "lick the enemy by licking defense stamps" campaign.

"We hope the boys and girls will fill their books with stamps," said T. Henry Foster, President of the company. "We believe the sale of stamps will be given great impetus if other companies will take similar steps."

The firm has plants in the three cities.

Russia and Britain: Can Their Aims Mesh?

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 9—While Russia is undoubtedly the popular hero of the hour in Britain for turning the tide against the Nazis, at the same time the complexity of the problems ahead of the Grand Alliance becomes more evident in proportion as Soviet confidence in victory grows.

For as the Kremlin seizes the earliest opportunity of defining its ideas and plans for Europe's future and especially Germany's, so is it recognized that more account will have to be taken here of the difference in the aims and ideologies of Russia on the one side and Britain and the United States on the other.

Ordinary folk in Britain who would probably like just to be able to cheer Soviet successes are having their attention drawn to such questions as (1) What constitutes just retribution and what of revenge so far as the Germans are concerned? (2) Is the type of internal government of any country really the concern of the rest of the world? (3) Should the independence of any small state be sacrificed even in a plan to save the world from future aggression? (4) Should a large-scale population exchange be carried out or is that an out of date and inhuman practice?

Churchill's Stand Clearer

Such questions now raised by reports of Soviet war and peace aims make Prime Minister Churchill's desire to keep postwar policy as vague as possible until the war is won more understandable to many persons, even if they don't agree.

Nevertheless a case can be stated as to why the issues can't be shelved. And for democracies it is natural that both sides of the case should be discussed by the public.

For instance, some suspicion is said still to linger in the relations between the British and Soviet Governments. I can state just one factor on which such suspicion is liable to be based. Certain London financial circles still harbor old visions of setting up German industry once more, at least in part for their own gain, thus recreating the same old vested interests in international finance.

The present British Government is virtually pledged to see that no such mistake recurs. Moreover, the British people are overwhelmingly determined that the new order shall not be fettered by private interests.

Not Lost on Moscow

Nevertheless, the power which finance might still wield on an insufficiently forthright Government isn't discounted in Moscow any more than it is by some observers in this country who think it wise to keep an alert eye on London's City.

Similarly the Soviet system of government isn't entirely out of Britain's mind. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden stated on the radio on his return from Moscow, "What matters in foreign affairs isn't the form of internal government of any nation, but its international behavior."

But another view here is that the internal structure and philosophy of a state must inevitably condition its foreign policy. Thus the very essence of Naziism is to conquer outside its own frontiers.

Mr. Eden's attitude is felt by some here to ignore the collective responsibility of civilized opinion for conditions everywhere in the world. Can a dictator be allowed, for instance, to persecute any sect or section of his population so long as they are within his state?

A letter printed in the liberal Manchester Guardian this week asks, Can Britain and the Soviet achieve the closest co-operation without agreement on the fundamental principles of government in general?

The punishment of Germany is another question provoking much thought here. Russia is reported intent on seeing the Germans suffer in the proportion that they have inflicted suffering. And the Soviet would have the German people rebuild what they have destroyed in other lands.

The implementation of such a policy, it is seen, might result in revenge in conflict with the ideals of the Atlantic Charter, although differences are obviously likely to occur in deciding what action is necessary to reform Germany.

British Mood Hard

The British people generally are for the moment, at least, in a mood to be over-hard rather than overlenient with Germany. In fact, among a large section of the public there is some relief at the appearance of the Soviet mailed fist. The British aren't blind to the fact that nationally they are more adroit at handling the velvet glove. One often hears persons here say of the prospects of a British occupation of Germany "if we don't the Russians will play darts with the men and marry the girls."

This, however, isn't so much the view of Britain's responsible administrators. Socialist members of the British Government at least, as well as some of the Conservatives, could hardly in the light of their professed peace aims approve should Russia insist on occupying Finland as a safety zone or force the Germans to rebuild ravaged Russian cities. This isn't meant to suggest that Mr. Churchill and other Conservatives are vindictive but rather that they are often inclined to defer official appraisement of the most difficult questions.

Similarly there is a difference of opinion in Britain on the large-scale population exchange which is believed to be one of the cornerstones of Soviet policy for a European settlement, but which it is felt in some circles here presents insuperable economic difficulties as well as being an inhuman measure if rigidly and unrestrainably enforced. All these complexities of outlook emphasize the extent of the problems ahead of the nations fighting for freedom. As Mr. Eden said in Commons yesterday of his Moscow conversations, "They constitute only the beginning." It would be as wrong to suppose that Britain is going headlong into the Russian camp as to suggest that difficulties were too great for close understanding.

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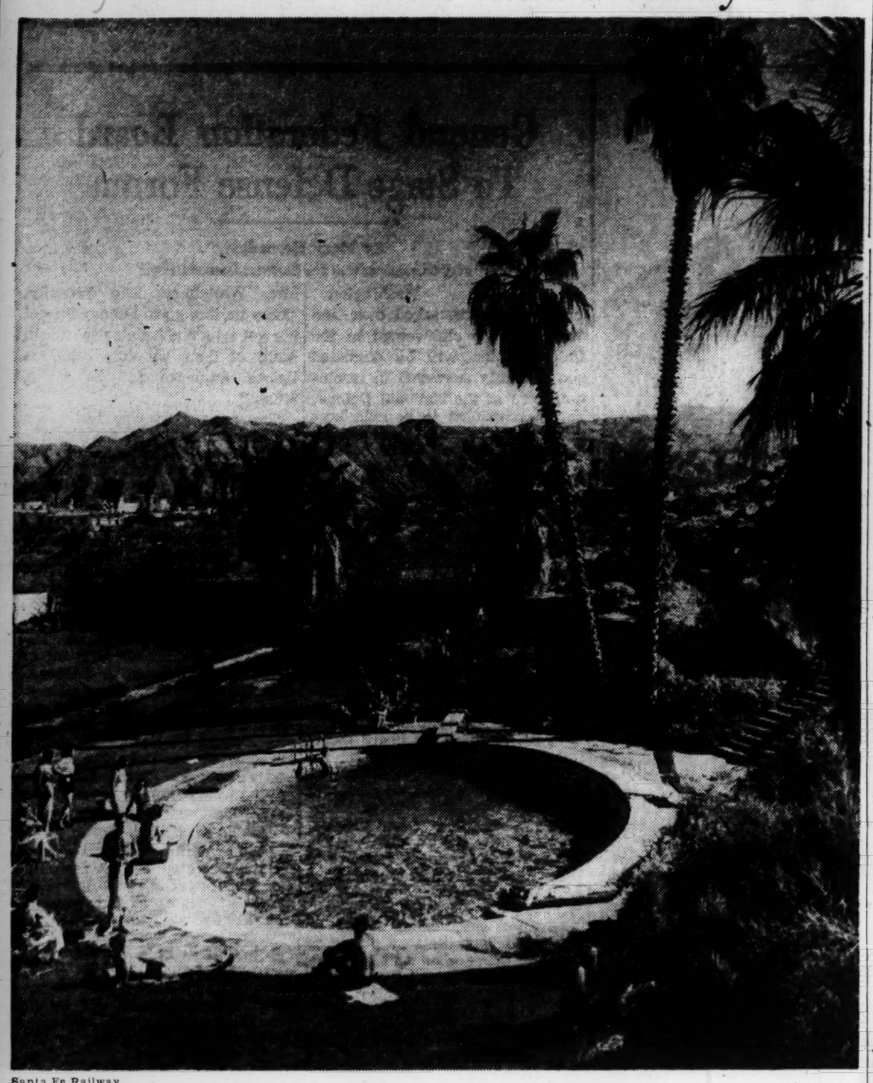

Santa Fe Railway

A Scene at Palm Springs Tennis Club

This popular oasis in California's desert attracts hundreds of tourists throughout the winter season.

Southern California Unrolls Its Charms

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

Warm oases in the sunny deserts of Southern California, Arizona, and New Mexico beckon winter vacationists to come enjoy one of the most distinctive vacations available in a corner of the nation known for its all-year attractions from mountain to seashore.

Palm Springs in California and the "Valley of the Sun" centering in Phoenix, Arizona, bolster the Pacific Southwest's bid to be "the" place where the sunshine spends the winter. Certainly enough sun obliges throughout the vast area to be on hand as a chief attraction for such complementary resorts as Coronado's strand at San Diego and the gleaming ski slopes from Lake Arrowhead to Yosemite.

Even though effects of war may tend to reduce travel to and in the revived "western frontier," all resorts are making every effort to see to it that guests are more comfortable than ever.

Coachella Valley

Palm Springs, nestling under snow-capped Mt. San Jacinto, during winter months is alive with briefly-garbed bicyclists, tennis players, equestrians, swimmers, and vacationists intent only on just plain "sun-lazing."

Close by in the reclaimed Coachella Valley is La Quinta, whose hotel, as commodious as could be found in any metropolis, is hidden back from the highway, a real desert retreat.

Farther north, Death Valley offers a variety of accommodations, from economical hotels up to the palatial Furnace Creek Inn, each sharing equally the austere scenery which has made this National Monument one of the world's "must" places to visit.

Throughout the southeast section of California are other sunny hideaways—El Centro, Indio, Twenty-Nine Palms. Just over the border is the Lake Mead recreational area at Boulder Dam on the Colorado River, always an impressive sight.

Arizona's sun country centers around Phoenix, Wickenburg, and Castle Hot Springs, in a zone unequaled in winter sunshine, having 80 per cent, according to government meteorologists. The clear atmosphere and low humidity may be enjoyed in a town apartment or 'way out in one of the dude ranches in the sahuaro-studded desert.

Many such ranches are available, stretching on through New Mexico, those under the 4,500-foot level being the most equable in winter climate.

Common Background

As unique as the desert appeal is the common background of Spanish and Indian days. Even the most sophisticated traveler never fails to be awed by the ancient cliff-dwellings in Arizona and New Mexico, or by the missions along the once-barren coastal plain of Southern California.

Seaside sojourns are popular along the 200 miles south of Santa Barbara—Ventura, Malibu, Santa Monica, the metropolitan beaches, Long Beach, Newport-Balboa, San Clemente, Laguna, La Jolla, and many others, right down to the Mexican border—and even south of it to Ensenada or even Guaymas, which has one of the world's most modern hotels.

Dotting the southern California expanse are many hot-spring spas and, in the higher levels, snow-sport resorts—the latter drawing more on city-dwellers of the region rather than from snow-surfeited easterners or mid-westerners.

Most of these varied retreats are within easy reach by train or plane, and all by motor—except Catalina Island, a vacationland which in normal times has both plane and boat connections.

Any one of these beautiful spots is well worth the entire time of the vacation seeker, as a welcome change to the bustle of city life, but many a visitor, city-bred though he may be, nevertheless heads straight for Los Angeles, making it his vacation headquarters for daily trips to sea and mountain, as well as to enjoy such urban attractions as the municipal planetarium or a motion picture studio.

Arnold Sees Good Times Due —If Monopoly Is Discarded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 — The greatest era of prosperity the United States has ever known may be attained after the war, provided monopoly is kept out of both national and international business, Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, yesterday told the House Military Affairs Subcommittee studying defense contracts.

Describing monopoly as the world's dominant economic problem, the Anti-Trust chief held that "full production" and "diffused control" of the world's basic commodities are the answer to the economic dislocations suffered by the United States between the First and Second World Wars.

Mr. Arnold advised that anti-trust proceedings be continued throughout the war where they may prevent a postwar return to controlled production and artificial prices.

'Full Production' Answer

"Full production," he declared, "is the answer to the monopoly problem. We must not permit our vastly increased production to be hampered by industrial agreements to cut down after the war. If the steel men can cut their production in order to get higher prices, then farm prices fall and we will have to resort to artificial stimulation again."

In support of his argument that full production and diffused control lead to prosperity, Mr. Arnold pointed to the automobile industry and the fact that "relief workers owned automobiles even when they couldn't get enough to eat."

The Anti-Trust chief said his Division's policy is to prosecute defense firms for anti-trust violations unless Government defense agencies send a written request for the case to be dropped.

Certain war combinations, such as the pooling of naphtha by the dry cleaning industry, he described as necessary in wartime, but the advantages attained, he said, should not be allowed to be carried over into peacetime operations.

War Provides Opportunity

"We must seek out and cancel all foreign and domestic cartels," the Anti-Trust chief declared. "We must stop production from falling into the hands of small groups again."

Describing his recent disclosures that Hitler built up vast military industries within Germany by agreement with international cartels interested in maintaining high prices, outside the pale of domestic anti-trust laws, Mr. Arnold told the Committee that "war has unquestionably solved the effects of the cartel for the time being, but some industries are already looking to dominating their field after the war again.

"We want to be sure that this doesn't occur again," he declared.

The easiest time to stamp out national and international monopolies, he said, is during a war, when they are at low ebb.

American Position Talked in Commons

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Apprehension that the British Isles might become an American outpost was openly expressed yesterday by two Members of the House of Commons in commenting on results of the Washington conferences.

Mr. Richard Rapier Stokes, Laborite, said, "I hate to think of the military center of control shifting to Washington. It gives me a nasty feeling—I have had it for many months—indeed I might say for years—that we may find ourselves reduced to what I term occupying the position of America's Helgoland off the coast of Europe."

Mr. Edgar Louis Granville, Liberal, said:

"We may have to choose between whether this island shall be a western outpost of totalitarian Europe or the eastern outpost of an American-controlled civilization."

The United States' preparedness for the war in the Pacific also came in for criticism.

American vessels were "surprised" by the Japanese attack when "they ought to have been on the other side of the Pacific in Singapore," Sir George Jeffreys said.

Commander Sir Archibald Southby, Conservative, said that Russian and African successes do not offset the loss of Guam and other islands to Japan.

"It might have been better," Sir Archibald said, "if the United States had augmented the defense of those vitally important places rather than expend time and material in creation of the bases leased to them in the West Indies and Newfoundland."

Minnesota Court Acquits Card Sender

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Jan. 9 (AP)—Walter Pearson of Baudette, Minn., accused of sending threatening postcards to President Roosevelt and some members of the United States Senate, was acquitted by a Federal Court yesterday.

Ohio Youth Winner of $2,000 Airplane; Prize for Model in National Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—A bashful youth in a plaid jacket stood on the wind-swept apron at Akron airport recently, and received the gift of a $2,000 airplane from a factory representative of the Aeronca Aircraft Corporation in Middletown, Ohio.

Willard Broughton, 19, of Barberton, Ohio, won the plane as first prize in a national contest, sponsored by the Air Cadets of America in co-operation with the Aeronca officials, as a reward for his painstaking work on a scale model of an Aeronca ship.

His model plane, made entirely to scale, and with intricate detail, was entered in competition with similar planes submitted by boys and young men in 26 states in the union. The national contest took place in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 17, "Kitty Hawk" day, anniversary of the Wright brothers' first flight.

Judges, headed by Paul E. Garber, curator of aeronautics for the Smithsonian Institution, pronounced the Barberton young man's plane the best, "because of its excellence of detail."

Actor Leads Move To Foster Culture

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Bert Lytell, President of Actors Equity and chairman of the Stop Film Censorship Committee, has issued a statement by 92 Americans calling for creation "of all forms of culture which express the will of the people and their determination for victory."

"America must dedicate its culture to the defeat of Hitlerism," the statement declared. "America must be the guardian of the culture of the occupied countries."

Among the signers were Harry Elmer Barnes, Thomas Mann, William Green, Eugene O'Neill, Gertrude Lawrence, Robert A. Millikan, Deems Taylor, Matthew Woll, and Lillian Hellman.

Tung Oil Industry Flourishes in South

NEW ORLEANS, La. — The South's newest agricultural industry—tung-oil—is turning out a record-breaking crop and selling it for record-breaking prices. Now being processed, the 1941 yield is estimated at 5,600,000 pounds of oil, worth, according to recent market quotations (34 to 37 cents a pound) nearly $2,000,000.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—January 9, 1942
10c

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Why Not Give a Chinese Dinner For Your Next Party?

By Jane Kirk Huntley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are Chop Suey or Chow Mein the only dishes that come to mind when anyone mentions Chinese food? Then you have a good many surprises ahead. Of course, all food served in Chinese homes, is, in a sense, Chow Mein. For Chow Mein, literally translated, means, "food in little pieces." The Chinese think it barbarous to use knives at the table, and consider it impolite to serve uncut meat. But since the Chinese is one of the most ancient systems of cookery, there has been time for an infinite variety of dishes to develop.

Now here I am talking like a know-it-all, when I only learned about it myself the other day! Fred Yuen Wing, an educated American-born Chinese, who makes a hobby of cooking, told me many interesting things about the gentle art of eating in the land of his ancestors. We were discussing the cookbook he has just had published which contains recipes for concocting authentic Chinese dishes, yet his recipes are nothing but soy sauce and ingredients available in the average American grocery store.

Wanted His Wife to Learn

You see, an American friend of his was so fond of Chinese food that he wanted his wife to learn to prepare it at home. But the Chinese recipes were very difficult to follow, and required such exotic ingredients that it was impossible. Then this man persuaded Fred Wing to experiment with American ingredients; and with the innate adaptability of the Chinese Mr. Wing found in our common vegetables flavor substitutes for water chestnuts, birds' nests, and sprouts. The resulting dishes were so like real Chinese cooking that his friend was delighted.

But Mr. Wing cooked by instinct and could not tell the man's wife exactly how he did it. So he joined forces with an American home economist, Miss Mabel Stegner, who followed his every motion, analyzed it, wrote out exact measurements, and worked them into recipe form. Thus they developed a cookbook—"New Chinese Recipes by Fred Wing" (Edelmuth Co., N. Y.)—that enables American women to achieve the subtle piquancy of Chinese cookery in their own kitchens.

The Chinese learned long ago not to overcook vegetables; and both children and grown-ups who ordinarily dislike vegetables have found they can eat them with relish when prepared according to the Chinese method.

For Your Next Party

Has there been a dreadful sameness to your entertaining lately? Would you like to give a party that will be remembered? I drew Fred Wing out to describe a real Chinese party for me, and asked him to let me publish recipes from his cookbook for a complete Chinese dinner—in order to give you an inspiration for your next affair. You may want to use one or all of these dishes to give zest to overworked party menus.

Chinese table manners, as Fred Wing described them to me, might be useful in giving a true air of authenticity to your Chinese party. Dining tables, he says, are always round, because food is placed in the center and everyone helps himself. It is customary to have one serving bowl for every four people.

A vase of red roses may repose in the center of the bare table when the guests sit down, but it is then removed to make room for the serving dishes. Soup is ladled into individual bowls from a tureen. It is eaten with lovely porcelain spoons. For all other courses each one helps himself from the serving dish with his own chop sticks, dropping the food onto his individual bowl of rice, and eating meat, vegetables, and rice together. Most important is an empty bowl at each place, in which you may put—you'll never believe it!—everything you do not care to eat. Very thoughtful, these Chinese!

The average Chinese meal is served in four or five courses. First, there should be a soup—say,

Don-Far-Kair-Tong
(Chicken and Tomato Soup With Egg Drop)

Place
4 cups chicken bouillon in a covered saucepot. Dice and add
1 cup raw tomatoes. Bring to boil and then simmer 10 minutes. Beat slightly
1 egg. Bring soup to boil. Pour in egg and stir constantly about 2 minutes until egg separates into shreds. Serve immediately.

A savory bite comes next—a bit of fish or meat paste rolled in a crisp pastry and fried in deep fat, served with a sharp mustard sauce. We chose

Chun Gurn
(Egg Roll)

Place in a mixing bowl and beat with a Dover beater
½ cup water
1½ eggs
½ teaspoon salt. Place
½ cup sifted flour in a bowl and gradually pour into it the egg mixture and beat until smooth with a Dover beater. Grease a 7-inch frying pan with
¼ teaspoon oil or fat. Heat frying pan over a moderate flame. Pour in enough batter to make a very thin layer on bottom of pan. Cook on one side, over a moderate flame, for 1 minute. Remove from pan and place on a flat surface and cool thoroughly. Continue making rest of pancakes the same way. (This should make about 5 pancakes.) Clean and finely shred
1 tablespoon carrots
1 tablespoon celery. Cook in boiling water for 4 minutes. Drain and place in mixing bowl. Cool. Finely dice and add
1 tablespoon scallions. Finely chop and add
½ cup cooked pork, beef, chicken, or Virginia ham. Add
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup cooked shrimp
Dash pepper
2 teaspoons oil or melted fat
1 teaspoon sugar. Mix together thoroughly. Place 1 heaping tablespoonful of the mixture in center of each cooled pancake. Slightly beat
½ egg. Use for sticking edges of pancakes together. Roll pancakes, folding in ends while rolling, using beaten egg as needed for sticking purposes. Place in the refrigerator to chill. Place in a heavy iron frying pan and heat to a moderate heat or 360° F.
2 inches of oil or fat. Drop in egg rolls. Cook over a moderate flame until golden brown on one side—about 15 minutes. Turn and brown on other side. Remove from pan and drain on absorbent paper. Serve immediately with English mustard. Serves 5.

The main course is accompanied by dry, cooked Chinese rice. This will be

Chang-Dow-Gai
(Chicken, Peas and White Turnips)

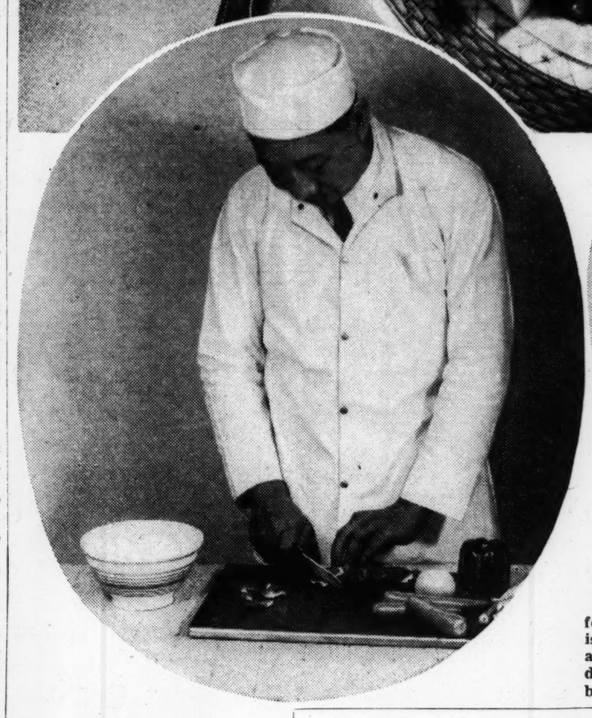
Shell
1 cup green peas. Cook in boiling water until almost tender. Peel and cut in ¾-inch cubes
1 cup young white turnips. Cook in boiling water until almost tender—about 5 minutes. In a preheated, heavy 10-inch frying pan place
4 tablespoons oil or fat
1 teaspoon salt
Dash pepper. Finely dice and add
2 tablespoons onion. Cook over a moderate flame until onion is golden brown. Cut into small pieces and add
1 cup cooked chicken breast. Add
1 cup chicken bouillon. Finely dice and add
1 cup celery. Add
½ cup canned sliced mushrooms. Add cooked peas and turnips. Cover pan tightly and cook over a moderate flame for 5 minutes. Blend together and add
2 tablespoons cornstarch
2 teaspoons soya sauce
¼ cup water. Cook for a few more minutes, stirring constantly, until the juice thickens and the mixture is very hot. Serve immediately with hot, boiled rice. Serves 4.

A "sweet and pungent" combination must follow this, also accompanied by dry cooked rice. In this case it will be

Niw-Goo-Yok
(Sweet and Pungent Pork)

Cut in six pieces each
3 large green peppers. Cook in boiling water until almost tender—about 8 minutes. In a 10-inch heavy frying pan heat
¾ cup oil or fat
1 teaspoon salt. Finely dice and add
1 small clove garlic. Make a batter by beating together
1 egg
2 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper. Cut in ½-inch cubes
1 pound lean pork. Pour the batter over the pork and mix lightly until every piece of pork is coated. Separate pieces with a fork and drop one piece at a time into the frying pan. Brown over a moderately hot flame until golden brown on one side—about 5 minutes. Turn pieces of pork over, and brown on the other side. Pour out all but 1 tablespoon oil. Add
⅓ cup chicken bouillon. Cut in six pieces each
4 slices canned pineapple. Place the pineapple and the green pepper in the frying pan with the pork. Cover pan tightly. Cook over a very low flame for about 10 minutes. Blend together and add
2½ tablespoons cornstarch
2 teaspoons soya sauce
½ cup cider
½ cup sugar
⅔ cup chicken bouillon. Stir constantly until the juice thickens, and the mixture is very hot—about 5 minutes. Serve immediately with hot boiled rice. Serves 4.

The Chinese do not emphasize desserts, and do not always serve them, but when they do, they are simple. Spiced kumquats, or almond meal cookies are typical. For the purposes of your party, candied ginger or preserved fruits of any kind will be a good accompaniment. Peanut brittle is a suitable Chinese sweet.



Top: "Hang-Yen-Yok-Ding," a typical Chinese dish, prepared with foodstuffs available in the average American grocery store. The recipe is given at the bottom of this page. Left: Fred Yuen Wing, as he often appears in the kitchen, cutting up food for his authentic Chinese dishes. Right: A close-up of Mr. Wing, who is an educated American-born Chinese. Cooking is his hobby.

'Shrinking' Skates and Fast-Growing Feet Match Up Comfortably at Exchange

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What youngster (and grown-up too) has not felt the urge to go skating when the weather takes on that fresh, snowy outdoors feeling, the clear crispness that means there soon will be in numberless parks and ponds the welcome sign, "Ice firm. Skating good today"?

But passing months have a way of adding size to youthful feet—or maybe last year's skates have a way of shrinking. Whatever the reason, these twain fail to meet comfortably two seasons in succession—a situation which presents problems when that skating sign is up.

Naturally it is Mother who hears about these problems first. So Mrs. William McRitchie, of Bronxville, N. Y., mother of Bob, aged 9, and Mary, aged 4, having heard, hit upon a remedy. It was a "Skate Exchange," which she started a year ago and which is now doing a thriving business. It matches up out-grown skates and other feet that have just arrived at that size.

A Perennial Problem

Every winter, the active Bob would want to discard his little-used shoe skates because they had begun to cramp his ever-growing feet. Then came four-year-old Mary who loved skating too, and who, like her brother, gave promise of perennially needing a new pair of skates. Mrs. McRitchie thought ruefully of those Bob had had to discard.

With the realization that there must be many other mothers in the suburban community who had the same problem, she decided to solve it for them and her family at the same time. She had posters made which read: "Do not throw away out-grown rubbers and skates. Let me dispose of them for you. Skate Exchange will sell yours and find others to fit. Call Mrs. McRitchie."

"I soon found out," said Mrs. McRitchie, "that the selling of outgrown rubbers was not practical. For one thing, rubber deteriorates. For another, some of the schools provide rubbers for needy pupils. But the skate idea caught on almost immediately.

Solves the Complication

"Already this season, several of last year's young customers have been in to leave their outgrown shoe skates for sale—and have bought this year's size. You can see that in large and growing families, the shoe-skate situation creates purchasing complications that did not exist when one simply fastened runners to any pair of high boots. A mother brings in the too-small skates, which I resell for her on the regular commission basis of 20 per cent. The amount from the sale is applied either toward a second pair or taken in cash.

"Friends have suggested that I branch out into handling other articles than skates; tuxedos, for example. Mothers with sons who are at their first tuxedo stage often find the same thing happening with Junior's wrists that occurred before with his fast-growing feet," Mrs. McRitchie laughed. "But I'm going to stick to skates for the present.

"One of the best things about such a shop," she added, "is that you can have it in your own home, with a basement or playroom fitted with shelves and little chairs on which the children can sit to be fitted, completing the equipment."

Inez Whiteley Foster

Are Children People in Your House?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bobby ran eagerly to his mother, who was working in the kitchen.

"Mother, will you come and look at the houses I built?" he said. "I built three houses."

"Yes, that's fine, Bobby," said his mother absently. "I'll come and see them." With a brief smile she continued her work.

"After what, mother?" said the little boy, who was still standing beside her patiently waiting.

She was puzzled a moment at his words and turned to look at her small son.

"You always say you'll do things for me after something else," gravely explained Bobby.

His mother went at once to look at his houses. It took only a few minutes. Then she went back to the kitchen and Bobby went on playing contentedly with his building blocks.

In thinking over the incident later, she realized what an unwise habit she had been forming. It was true, she admitted to herself, that when Bobby asked her for something he could not reach, for materials for play, or to help him in his projects, she usually put him off and made him wait.

"After I finish peeling the potatoes, making a cake, reading this story, writing a letter, making this dress—" she could hear herself saying it—always after this and after that. No wonder Bobby was getting resigned not only to waiting, but to feeling that everything else must be first except anything he wanted.

"It is like pushing him away from me," she suddenly realized. "I would not do that physically, but I am doing it mentally and he feels it. I want to draw him closer so that he may have trust and confidence in me, but I am not going about it in the right way. It is not enough to say I am interested, or merely to praise him when I am in a hurry, for that is not true interest and understanding."

Of course there were times in the following days when it was necessary for Bobby to wait until his mother could attend to his requests, but usually it did not matter to the work she was doing if she left it at once to give him a few moments of her care and loving attention. From the day of his plaintive question, "After what, mother?" she gave him more quickly her thoughtful, intelligent response so that he would know by her actions as well as her words that she was truly interested in his needs and plans. **L. L. R.**

Hang-Yen-Yok-Ding

This is the recipe for the Chinese dish illustrated at the top of the page. "Hang-Yen-Yok-Ding" means Diced Pork with Almonds and Vegetables. The recipe is from Mr. Wing's new cookbook.

Blanch and chop
¼ cup almonds. Cook in a few tablespoons of oil or fat until golden brown. Drain and set aside. Clean and dice
2 cups carrots. Shell
1 pound peas. Cook in boiling water until almost tender—about 5 minutes. In a preheated, 10-inch frying pan, place
4 tablespoons oil or fat
1 teaspoon salt. Cut in ½-inch cubes
1 pound lean pork. Place pork in frying pan and cook over a moderate flame until golden brown. Dice and add
2 cups celery. Add
½ cup chicken broth. Add cooked carrots and peas, cover frying pan, and cook over a very low flame until the meat is tender—about 5 minutes. Blend together and add
2 tablespoons cornstarch
2 teaspoons soy sauce
⅓ cup cold water. Stir constantly until the juice thickens and the mixture is very hot. Stir in almonds. Serve immediately with hot boiled rice. Serves 4.

Muffin Tins Make Dainty Trays

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Shops selling smart decorative accessories are displaying holders for beverage glasses that look like nothing in the world so much as muffin tins enameled in bright colors and decorated with gay scrolls and fancy curlicues after the manner of old Pennsylvania Dutch decorations.

You can easily make gay little trays like these for your own use or for gifts. Purchase in the dime store large-size muffin tins and enamel them in bright colors. In each cup-like depression and on the flat spaces between the depressions, paint whatever gay designs take your fancy. Tulips, birds, and bowknots are effective motifs.

Filled with six glasses, one of these trays will delight any hostess—and the cost is so small!

General Federation Board To Stage Defense Forum

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Two questions, asked over and over again by clubwomen in the United States, will be discussed and probably answered in resolution form at the National Defense Forum scheduled to be held here this month by the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

"What shall women do to insure their participation in the next peace?" is one. The other: "How can aid to Soviet Russia be reconciled with American long-range opposition to some aspects of Soviet policy?"

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, of Baltimore, Md., Federation president, interviewed at her headquarters here, picked these two issues as probably the most significant among a variety of civilian and national defense questions expected to come up at the Forum, which is to be held in connection with the Federation's board meeting, January 23-26.

The Federation President, who now holds five defense posts in Maryland and the city of Baltimore, refused to give her personal views on the Soviet aid question, but said she was much in favor of the immediate appointment of a government peace commission with one woman or more on it.

"Such a commission should be formed during the war period to think of peace plans and build for permanen' peace after the war," she declared.

Essential to Peace

Mrs. Whitehurst's insistence that women have spokesmen at the peace table is not mere concern over feminine discrimination, but is based on a conviction that lasting peace must be founded on equal contributions of the sexes.

On the Soviet aid issue, Mrs. Whitehurst has requested all State federations to come prepared to say whether clubwomen back home feel the United States is breaking down its defense against communism and atheism by having military relations with the Soviets.

"Our women have always been opposed to communism," said Mrs. Whitehurst. "Now the question has arisen whether we're letting down the bars to communism through our lend-lease negotiations with the Soviets. How can we reconcile aid to Russia with our dislike of communism?

"If this question isn't settled for us by events before we meet, this will probably involve one of the liveliest discussions at our meeting."

Letters received at headquarters indicate that the atheistic tendencies of communism are the reason for the troubled feeling many American women have about the United States' decision to aid the Soviets.

Back to Church Keynote

Mrs. Whitehurst has set as one of the keynotes of her three-year administration an effort to turn the attention of the American people back to the church. The Federation's Department of the American Home, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Edwin E. Poston, of Martinsville, Ind., has undertaken a program to develop more religious thinking among Americans. One of its first projects is a survey of religious teaching in and out of schools.

"We can't expect to preserve our democratic way of government without the fundamental religious concepts on which it is built, yet it has been estimated that one half of the children in the United States receive no religious instruction," Mrs. Whitehurst said recently. "They neither go to Sunday School nor get religious training in school. Many of them get very little religious guidance in the home, either."

The coming of war has given added stimulation to the Federation's Forum, first announced some weeks ago. Top heads of government have accepted the Federation's invitation to address the 1,000 or more club leaders who will gather from all parts of the country for the Forum. Two members of the President's Cabinet—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, will participate in a discussion of "Defense of Our Economic System" on January 24. William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management; Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, and Donald M. Nelson, Executive Director of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, have also agreed to take part in the four-day program.

To Visit White House

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Director of Civilian Defense, will preside over the Civilian Defense Forum, Friday evening, Jan. 23, and will also receive the visiting clubwomen at tea at the White House on Monday afternoon, Jan. 26. With all purely social activities at the White House canceled, the clubwomen will be one of the few large groups invited into the State apartments this year.

Participating in the Civilian Defense Forum with Mrs. Roosevelt will be Miss Eloise Davison, Assistant OCD Director; Brig. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Civilian Protection Division; Miss Wilmer Shields, Community Volunteer Service, and Miss Jane Seaver, Youth Participation.

Scheduled to be heard on the forum of military defense are Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Chief of Staff, and Brig. Gen. Donald Connolly, Civil Aeronautics Administrator.

Turning to defense of the western hemisphere, the women have been promised that they will hear from Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State; Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Señor Don Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Ambassador from Peru, and Dr. Diogenes Escalante, Ambassador from Venezuela.

At a session devoted to health and national defense, speakers will include Paul V. McNutt, Director of Defense Health and Welfare Service; Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the War Department, and Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General of the Navy.

Climaxing the program will be an address on "Defense of Americanism" by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, scheduled for Monday evening, Jan. 26.

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Philadelphians Offer 'Faust'—Films in Boston and Hollywood

Audience Warmly Acclaims Gounod's Opera, Newly Staged

By L. A. Sloper

"Faust" was the offering of the Philadelphians at the Opera House last night. This opera is at a further remove from the "Figaro" of Wednesday night than even the 70 years between the dates of their composition would indicate. Yet the visitors were able to make as favorable an impression with the lush style of Gounod as with the classic Mozart. An audience of good size testified with warm applause to its pleasure.

Again the young artists showed that their main concern is with musico-dramatic effects. The scenery was simple but adequate. The hackneyed stage tricks were discarded. Marguerite was shown to Faust in the first scene by means of a portrait instead of a gauze-covered vision. The philosopher's transformation to a youth took place between scenes rather than behind a column of infernal smoke. There were no spurts of flame in the Kermesse scene, and the wine that Mephistopheles drew from the inn sign was purely imaginary. All this is to the good.

Gounod, with his honied melodies, is of course less exacting on singers and instrumentalists than the Salzburg master, and the performance musically was commendable. It begins to look as if the men singers of this company have a little the better of the women. Robert Gay and Howard Vanderburg distinguished themselves on the opening night, and last night James Pease, heard for the first time here, brought vocal distinction and dramatic authority to the role of Mephistopheles. His voice is sonorous, and he knows how to use it. With his dark gray costume and his fluid movement, he made a most satisfactory fiend.

Mr. Vandenburg was again pleasing vocally. If he could not do much dramatically with Valentine, that was not wholly his fault. Mr. Hess appeared to rather better advantage as Faust than he had as Cherubino. Gounod's hero is anything but heroic, and the artist who represents him must depend mostly upon his vocal accomplishments for his effectiveness. Mr. Hess has a voice of considerable beauty, which is at its best in the upper register and in full volume. His lower range is weak, and his half-voice lacks body.

Dorothy Sarnoff displayed a light voice of good quality, not quite big enough for Marguerite's arias. For some reason which was not clear she hummed the first measures of the "King of Thule" song. She presented a charming appearance, but her acting was a little stiff.

In the case of Siebel the substitution of a man for a woman proved more successful than in that of Cherubino. John Toms was boyishly attractive in the part, and he has a pleasant voice, but in his second act air he seemed ill at ease vocally. Gabrielle Hunt was an amusing Martha. The chorus did well.

Mr. Levin secured a reasonably eloquent performance by the orchestra, and held his forces together well. Robert A. Simon's translation of the text is viable, but not ideal for singability.

'Faust'

Boston Opera House— The Philadelphia Opera Company in "Faust," evening of Jan. 8, 1942. The cast:

Faust ..... William Hess
Mephisto ..... James Pease
Valentine ..... Howard Vanderburg
Wagner ..... Joseph Luts
Marguerite ..... Dorothy Sarnoff
Siebel ..... John Toms
Martha ..... Gabrielle Hunt
Conductor, Sylvan Levin

Boston Civic Symphony

The Boston Civic Symphony gave its first concert of the season in Jordan Hall last night, Joseph Wagner conducting. Lillian Tratten and Rosa Frutman were soloists in Poulenc's Piano Concerto in D minor. Other items were Mouhoupt's Overture, "Much Ado About Nothing," Wayne Barlow's "The Winter's Past," Mozart's Symphony No 34 in C major, and the Franck-Mouton "Pièce Héroique." The Overture and the Barlow work were novelties.

'Amazing Arizona'

"Amazing Arizona" is the subject selected by Burton Holmes to open his series of travelogues at Symphony Hall on Saturday afternoon Jan. 17. On Saturday, Jan. 24, Mr. Holmes will present, "Alaska and the Yukon"; Jan. 31, "The Canadian Rockies"; Feb. 5, "The Dutch East Indies," and Feb. 14, "The Captive Capitals."

Jules Wolffers and Harriett Elkind-Wolffers

Respectively conductor-founder and violinist of the Boston String Orchestra, which will make its debut Sunday at the New England Mutual Concert Auditorium. The concert, which will be one of the features of the dedication ceremonies for the new hall, will be radiocast over the Yankee Network's two frequency modulation stations, W43B, Boston, and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H., at 8:30 p. m.

Mozart's 'Magic Flute' to Be Radiocast

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Bob Hawk is to inaugurate his new "mystery" quiz, "How'm I Doin'?" tonight at 7:30, over the CBS to WEEI combination.

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and Oscar Levant are to be the special guests of the "Information, Please!" panel, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

Mozart's "The Magic Flute," with Alexander Kipnis, Rosa Bok, Charles Kullman, Jarmila Novotna, John Brownlee, Natalie Bodanya, and Friedrich Schorr, and with Bruno Walter conducting, is to be the radiocast Metropolitan Opera matinee, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m. The opera will be sung in English.

Artur Rodzinski has programmed Mahler's Symphony No. 1, in D major for the radiocast matinee concert of the Cleveland Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m. Mischa Elman is to play the second movement of Wieniawski's Concerto in D minor, Espejo's "Gypsy Airs," the Meditation from "Thais" and his own Tango, in the "America Preferred" program, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m. "H. M. S. Pinafore" will be sung from Chicago, MBS-WAAB, 9 p. m. Guy Fraser Harrison will conduct Glinka's Overture to "Russlan and Ludmilla," Gomer's "The Sunken Village" and Coleridge-Taylor's "The Bamboula, Rhapsodic Dance," with the Rochester Civic Orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m. A special NBC Symphony concert will feature Mortimer Wilson's "My Country," a paraphrase of "America," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Premier of "Air Youth for Defense," designed to attract youth to careers in aviation, will make its debut with Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Forces, as guest speaker. NBC-Red WNAC, 4:30 p. m. Lyman Bryson is to direct a discussion by four experts on the Far East speaking on the war situation, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m. Senator Claude Pepper, Florida, is to speak in favor of a world organization of nations at an anniversary dinner of the League of Nations Association celebrating the ratification of the original League covenant, CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

The Carolina Playmakers, at the University of North Carolina, are to do an air version of Paul Green's "The Lost Colony," inaugurating a weekly drama series, MBS-WAAB, 3:30 p. m. The "Ellery Queen" mystery drama series returns to the air, NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30 p. m.

Sunday

Erno Rapee will continue the Mahler festival with the Fourth Symphony. Desi Halban, Netherlands soprano, will sing the vocal portion of European folk songs written into the score, with the Music Hall Symphony, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

Mishel Piastro, violinist, and Joseph Schuster, cellist, of the Philharmonic, are to be heard as soloists in the Brahms Double Concerto in A minor, to be conducted by Dimitri Mitropoulos, in his final appearance for the season with the Philharmonic. The Scherzo for Orchestra by Zoltan Kurthy, first violist, will also be played as well as the Prelude and "Death of Dido," from Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas," and the Pastorale from Anis Fuleihan's Symphony, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Robert Casadesus, French pianist, is to be soloist in the final movement of Chopin's Second Concerto, in the Sunday Evening Hour, with Artur Rodzinski, conducting, and also is to play Chopin's "Revolutionary" Étude and the Valse in E minor, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

The French comedy, "Poirier's Son-in-Law," by Augier and Sandeau, is to be played by the "Great Plays" group, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m. Ann Sothern of the screen is to be heard in an air version of "The Awful Truth," CBS-WEEI, 6 p. m. Gene Autry is to play a timely story, "Cowboy With Wings," based on aviation career of Frank Luke, Jr., in the World War, CBS-WEEI, 6:30 p. m. Myrna Loy and Herbert Marshall are to be co-starred in a version of the film, "Love Affair," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Carleton Beals, authority on Mexico, Jacques Barzun, Columbia history professor, and Mark van Doren are to discuss Prescott's "The Conquest of Mexico" in "Invitation to Learning," WEEI, 1:30 p. m. The Round Table is to take up "How to Meet the Menace of Inflation," NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30 p. m. Arthur Garfield Hays, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, is to take part in a discussion of "What Happens to Civil Liberties During Time of War," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3 p. m. Representative Jennings Randolph, W. Va., and Maj. Alexander de Seversky, prominent supporters of aviation, and Representatives Ed. V. Izac, Calif., and Charles I. Faddis, Pa., are to debate "Is Air Power Dominant in Modern Warfare?" MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Available to those with an FM (frequency modulation) receiver will be the debut of a new orchestral group in Boston. The newly organized Boston String Orchestra, conducted by Jules Wolffers, will be heard exclusively over W43B, Boston, and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H., from the auditorium of the New England Mutual Building on Boylston Street near Copley Square. Henry Cowell, composer-pianist, will be soloist in his new Suite for Piano and Strings written for the occasion. In addition, Boyce's "The Power of Music," Vivaldi's Concerto Grosso, Holst's "St. Paul's" Suite, and Bloch's Concerto Grosso are to be played by the new group of 24 musicians. Florence Owen, contralto, and Gloria Shain, youthful Boston University pianist, are to be assisting soloists. George L. Hunt, vice-president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, will deliver the dedicatory address marking the opening of the new hall. The program begins at 8:30 p. m.

Guatemala will be represented in a program of native music from that country and dramatized events in the country's history from Chicago, MBS-WAAB, 3 p. m. The OEM's "Keep 'Em Rolling" program will have Clifton Fadiman introducing Fredric March and Florence Eldredge in a portion of a new London show, Fibber McGee and Molly, radio comedians, and Lanny Ross, radio tenor, as guests, MBS-WAAB, 10:30 p. m.

Monday

Edna Ferber's "So Big" is to be heard in serialized treatment in the "Stories America Loves," beginning on this day, CBS-WEEI, 9:45 a. m. Charles Boyer of the screen, himself a Free Frenchman, is to play the role of Lafayette in "Cavalcade's" production of "The Gentleman from Paris," NBC-Red-WBZ, 7:30 p. m. Ronald Colman and Edna Best are to play in C. B. DeMille's production of Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

The premiere of the five-movement "Bell Waltz," composed and used in part by Don Voorhees in his Monday evening musicale, is to be heard over the NBC-Red-WNAC group, 8 p. m. The "Contented" program is to salute Gilbert and Sullivan with a concert of some of the most popular songs from their operettas, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Republican Minority Leader of the House, is to discuss "National Unity and the Two-Party System of Government," in the National Forum, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

The Week-End Dialer

'Remember the Day' Now On Screen at Metropolitan

Among its good resolutions for 1942, Hollywood might well include the determination to make more pictures like "Remember the Day," now visible at the Metropolitan. Simplicity, tenderness, and honesty of emotion have been transferred to the screen with remarkable success by Tess Slesinger, Frank Davis, and Allan Scott, working from the stage play by Philo Higley and Philip Dunning. Henry King has perceived the values of the script and has transmitted them with sympathy and understanding to the screen. So succesfully has Mr. King guided his players that the quality of nostalgia and poignance suffuses nearly every individual performance.

"Remember the Day" is the story of a little boy whose affection for the teacher who understands him grows into a kind of romantic devotion. The teacher, Nora Trinell, earns Dewey Roberts confidence when she proves that she knows more about square-rigged ships that he does. Their friendship is strengthened when, after a baseball injury which keeps Dewey at home, Miss Trinell tutors him.

The events are less important than the manner in which they are developed. Nora Trinell's kindness, her directness, her ability and willingness to meet Dewey on his own terms are what endear the teacher to him. On his part, Dewey's eager boyishness, his scorn of sham, and his keenness over something which fires his imagination are what draw the teacher to this alert and winning little boy.

The childhood shock of discovering that what one took for granted, what one unconsciously banked upon, has suddenly changed, provides the crisis. Nora Trinell has fallen in love with the manual-training teacher, Dan Hopkins. They are secretly married. Back at school, Dewey enters Miss Trinell's classroom and finds her in Dan's arms. The discovery bewilders Dewey.

Both Claudette Colbert as Nora Trinell and Douglas Croft as Dewey give fist-rate performances. The scene in which Miss Trinell talks to the child and attempts both to console and counsel him is done with great naturalness by Master Croft and with understanding by Miss Colbert. Her performance is marked by restraint and simplicity. As an elderly woman who meets Dewey after an interval of many years just as he is about to be nominated for a high office, she acts with dignity and wisdom.

John Payne, as the good-natured and somewhat irresponsible teacher-coach, makes a pleasant impression. The time of the play covers part of the first World War and Dan joins the Canadian forces before the United States had entered the war. Nora Trinell's tragedy is that he does not return.

"Remember the Day" is full of good supporting performances. Ann Todd is a delight as the funny little girl whose devotion to Dewey is rewarded with indifference on his part. Anne Revere, who played one of the teachers in "The Children's Hour" with success, is back at her pedagogic duties as one of Miss Trinell's colleagues. Miss Revere plays with delightful innocence and a precise diction. John Shepperd is dignified as the grown-up Dewey who almost does not recognize his old schoolteacher. Jane Seymour and Harry Hayden are admirably cast as Mr. and Mrs. Roberts.

The companion feature is "The Perfect Snob," a slender comedy about the daughter of a veterinarian whose parents had different ideas about her choice of a husband. Charles Ruggles, Charlotte Greenwood, and Lynn Bari are among the players.

Red Skelton

Shortly to be seen in "I'll Take Manila," which will appear on the screen under another title.

Skelton of MGM Modest About Success

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Red Skelton, M-G-M's new find, is now making "I'll Take Manila," with Eleanor Powell. (The title, I am told, will be changed immediately.) Skelton began to act for a medicine show—one of the old-fashioned kind with a spieler—when he was 10. He quit this to enter a stock company. He next toured the Ohio and Mississippi on a showboat, the old "Cotton Blossom," following this with a turn as a clown with the Hagenbeck and Wallace Circus—his father had been a clown with this circus before him—with a siege of walkathons, and with some jobs as a master of ceremonies in night clubs in Canada.

He had his first screen test in 1932, from the company which now has him under long-term contract. "I'm still waiting," he says, "to hear how that test came out."

At 17, while he was playing the Gayety Theater in Kansas City, Red met and married an usherette at the Pantages Theater in the same city who was one year his junior. Miss Stillwell, now Mrs. Skelton, does most of the writing for Red's skits today, both radio and motion picture, is his manager and—"of course," he says—his severest critic.

"In fact," he said, "she's impossible. But I couldn't live without her. I wouldn't want to."

* * *

The publicity people, who never understate things, describe Red's Hollywood arrival as like "a fiery thatched comet, which has reached the dizzy heights of stardom overnight."

Red, who along with his comedy has a good deal of modesty, doesn't see it quite that way. "When I read a newspaper which said, 'Red Skelton, new comedy star,' " he says, "I thought it must be somebody else. I still think so. Edna and I came to Hollywood, as a matter of fact, because she likes to wear slacks under a mink coat, and she says this is the only town where it's possible to do it without drawing stares."

To his wife Red owes a high school certificate which he received in Chicago a few years ago, as well as the course he is now taking by correspondence at Northwestern University. Just being a comedian, she says, isn't enough.

* * *

His first picture was "Having Wonderful Time." It won him a long-term contract. Since then he has played in "Flight Command" in a small role; in "The People vs. Dr. Kildare" in a somewhat larger part, in a featured part in "Lady Be Good," and in the leading role in "Whistling In The Dark."

Everything possible is now being done by the studio to build him into "another Bob Hope," as one studio official put it. But this isn't quite fair. Red's comedy routines are numerous, his library of gags is almost limitless, and his style is quite unlike Hope's. The switch-over of one of Hope's battery of writers to join Mrs. Skelton in preparing Red's material probably accounts for the comparison. Red's first radio show climbed from a Crossley rating of 204 to 1109 in a few weeks; and his radio show for M-G-M could probably be counted the sensation of the radio comedy season. In fact, it has been so accounted by a poll conducted by one of the leading radio magazines.

Hollywood Letter

New York Dance Notes

Third in the succession of concert dancers at Rockefeller Center's Rainbow Room this season are Charles Weidman, and Katherine Litz and Charles Hamilton of the Humphrey-Weidman Company, who opened their engagement Wednesday night.

This week-end, and thereafter until further notice, there will be no Friday or Saturday evening performances in the repertory season at the Humphrey-Weidman Studio Theater, 108 West Sixteenth Street. There will be a matinee performance Saturday at 4; and an evening performance Sunday at 8:45.

At the Y. M. H. A.

Six young dancers and their groups will appear in the Dance Theater Series at the Y. M. H. A., Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 18—Nelle Fisher, Nina Fonaroff, Eleanor King, Welland Lathrop, Naomi Aleh Leaf, and Elizabeth Waters.

Graff Ballet Debut

In its Broadway debut at the Concert Theater tonight, the Graff Ballet, headed by Grace and Kurt Graff, will present world premieres of "Temptation Waltz," by the entire company, and "The Serpent," with Kurt Graff, soloist; and local premieres of Grace Graff's solo "Dance of Peace," and "Fanfare," again by the full company. Other numbers scheduled are: "Renaissance," "Ode to the Living," "Vintage 1912," "Garden Party," "Preface," and "Romance."

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Mr. and Mrs. North," by Owen Davis, Frances and Richard Lockridge. Featuring Lois Hall and Owen Davis. Jr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last week.

Shubert—
"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin, with Todd Duncan and Anne Brown. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calden, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

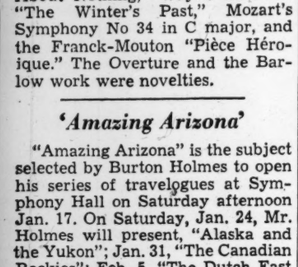
Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"Watch for the Morning," by Charles Mergendahl. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Players. 8:30.

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"Pelleas and Melisande," by Debussy. Presented by the Philadelphia Opera Company. 8:30.

CAR TROUBLE?



AUTOMOBILE AGENCIES & DEALERS · AUTOMOBILE BODIES — REPAIRING · GLASS BATTERIES · LOCKSMITHS

EASY TO FIND IN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

Tomorrow

Boston Opera House—
"The Bat," by Johann Strauss. Presented by the Philadelphia Opera Company. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Target for Tonight." 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:25, 6:20, 9:20.

Fenway—
"They Died with Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1:15, 5:20, 9:15. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 11:50 a. m., 3:50, 7:55.

Keith Memorial—
"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 1:15, 4:45, 8:05. "Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell, Robert Young and Ann Sheridan. 2:35, 6:05, 9:25.

Orpheum—
"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
"Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "The Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles and Charlotte Greenwood. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 10. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:30.

Paramount—
"They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 9:35 a. m., 1:25, 5:15, 9:05. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 12:05, 3:55, 7:50.

RKO-Boston—
"Wolf Man," Claude Rains, Lon Chaney and Bela Lugosi. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:35, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:20, 6:15, 9:05.

Scollay Square—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:30, 9:50. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"Battle of the Mediterranean," "Another Quiz Kids Reel," "Florida's Key West," "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood on the Screen," "Hands of Destiny," "Strange Facts," "Community Singing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 12:50, 3:55, 6:55, 10. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 12, 3:05, 6:40, 9:10.

Telepix—
"Edgar Allan Poe's 'Tell Tale Heart,' " "Road to Victory," "Quiz Kids," "Florida Keys," "Polo Champions," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Tremont—
"Western Union," Robert Young. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Swamp Water," Walter Huston, Walter Brennan and Ann Baxter. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "Appointment for Love," Margaret Sullavan and Charles Boyer. 3, 6:30, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sydney Toler. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break." W. C. Fields. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Badlands of Dakota," Robert Stack. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:30, 6:35, 9:30. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2:05, 5:10, 9:05.

Brookline Village: "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 1:50, 5:10, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Target for Tonight." 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. "Riders of the Timberline," Bill Boyd. 2 and 8.

University: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. "Mob Town," Dick Foran. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. "Spooks Run Wild," Bela Lugosi. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston. "A Date With the Falcon," Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 7:45.

Codman Square: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari and Alan Curtis.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 2:46, 9:10. "Smilin' Ghost," Brenda Marshall and Wayne Morris. 1:30, 7:54.

Park: "Kiss the Boys Goodby." Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Badlands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Skylark." Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:12, 9:27. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:54, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "Sealed Lips," William Gargan and June Clyde. "Jesse James at Bay," Roger Pryor. 8 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 2:30, 6:15. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley 4, 9:50.

MALDEN — Granada: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:25, 5:34, 8:34.

Maplewood: "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon. 1:45, 7:30.

Orpheum: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 3:05, 8:20. "Week End for Three." 1:55, 7, 10.

Mystic: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby. 3:20, 8:20. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston. "A Date with the Falcon." Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 3:35, 8:20. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan and Peggy Moran. 2:30, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Texas," William Holden. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "It Started with Eve," Deanne Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:15, 9. "Target for Tonight." 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Feminine Touch." Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Flying Cadets," 1:30, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Anne Baxter. 2:05, 6:30, 8:55. "Tanks a Million," James Gleason and Elyse Knox. 3:35, 8:05.

QUINCY — Quincy: "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt. "Mystery Ship," Paul Kelly. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days" 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. "Badlands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "South of Tahiti." Brian Donlevy. "Badlands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Little Tough Guy," with the Dead End Kids. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Passage from Hong Kong," Keye Luke. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "International Squadron," Donald Reagan. "Mutiny in the Arctic," Andy Devine and Richard Arlen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "Blonde from Singapore," Lief Erikson. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Zis Boom Bah," Grace Hayes, Peter Lind Hayes. 2:09, 7:54. "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. 3:23, 9:08.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge. "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Wild Geese," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. "San Antonio Rose," J. Frazee and R. Paige. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and C. Miranda. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "The Maltese Falcon," Mary Astor and Humphrey Bogart. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Feminine Touch," Don Ameche and Rosalind Russell, "Flying Cadets," William Gargan and Edmund Lowe. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 3:20, 7:55. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts. 2:15, 6:45, 10:07.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

"HIGHEST RATING! A picture for the entire family!" —Kate Cameron, News

CLAUDETTE COLBERT in "REMEMBER THE DAY"
with JOHN PAYNE • A 20th Century-Fox Picture
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th Street ★ PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40 Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c to $2.20. Seats for next 6 weeks—Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390 Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230 EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

LAST WEEK! HELEN HAYES
in MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
CANDLE IN THE WIND
Staged by ALFRED LUNT
SHUBERT THEA., 44th St., W. of B'y. Cl. 6-5990 Evgs. 8:35. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:35

"A GREAT SHOW."—Herald Tribune
50c, $1 and $1.50 plus taxes
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
at America's Only Ice Theatre
Center Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474 Evgs., except Mon., Mats. Sun., Wed. & Sat. 501 Seats for Every Performance 50c. Evgs. at 8:40

"Brings joy and gaiety to the theatre"—Richard Watts, Jr., Her. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256 Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 280 Seats at $1.10 Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

LAST WEEKS!
"The finest production of 'Macbeth' in the modern American theatre."—Watts, Her. Trib.
MAURICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON
MACBETH
NATIONAL THEA., W. 41 Street. PEnn. 6-8220 Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30.

Managers of Theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON

AARON RICHMOND Presents at
OPERA HOUSE—Tonight 8:30 "Pelleas"
Tom'w Mat. "The Bat." Tom'w Eve. "Rose Cavalier"
Philadelphia Opera Co.
Operas in English—All-American Cast

BALLET
Tickets at Opera House Thru Sat.
55c to $2.20 balc. ($1.65 to $2.75 downstairs)
BALLET THEATRE 4 EVES.
SAT. MAT. BEG. JAN. 21

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd Week
SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
GARY COOPER BARBARA STANWYCK
Ball of Fire
CO-FEATURE
"Obliging Young Lady" with JOAN CARROLL • EDMOND O'BRIEN

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Mickey BOONEY • Judy GARLAND
"BABES ON BROADWAY"
Plus: "Miss Polly" with Zasu Pitts

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
ERROL FLYNN • OLIVIA DeHAVILLAND
'They Died With Their Boots On'
Plus "THE BODY DISAPPEARS"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Claudette COLBERT • John PAYNE
"REMEMBER THE DAY"
Plus "The Perfect Snob"

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • Last 3 Times
Mat. Tom'w at 2:30
Mr and Mrs North
A Mystery Comedy by Owen Davis
With Personal Appearance of LOIS HALL—OWEN DAVIS, Jr.
Evgs. 55c-$2.75; Pop. Mat. Sat. 55c-$1.65

SHUBERT—HELD OVER UNTIL SAT., JAN. 17
MAT. TOM'W. SEATS FOR NEXT WEEK NOW.
GEORGE GERSHWIN'S IMMORTAL PORGY and BESS
with TODD DUNCAN and ANNE BROWN
Orchestra Under Direction of Alexander Smallens
Evgs. 55c to $2.75 • Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20, incl. tax

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Jan. 8 to Jan. 14, Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"SERGEANT YORK" WITH GARY COOPER

	Matinees	Evenings
Adults	40 (inc. tax)	.55 (inc. tax)
Children	.17 " "	.22 " "
Men in Uniform	.25 " "	.25 " "

PLAZA 58th St. at MADISON

Today Through Tuesday, Jan. 13
WALT DISNEY'

The Home Forum

Also Ulysses

TWO VERY YOUNG gentlemen, fine in new slickers, sou'westers, and rubber boots, presented themselves at my door the other day and asked to borrow my cat. "My cat? Do tell me what you want of him!"

"Some kids are fighting us and we want the cat."

"But what good could a cat do?"

With great confidence, one of them said: "It would scratch for us!"

I assured them that Ulysses would be of no possible use to them, that he was essentially a cat of peace, and would hardly lift a paw even in self-defense. They still waited, unconvinced; and I invited them into the house to look at our pet, who was taking his customary eight-hour nap. After they had seen him, they said no more about using him for war purposes; but they were full of admiration and question. What was his name? How old was he? Where did I get him? And how long had I had him?

* * *

I told them he was probably about six years old. "I am six," chirped one of my callers. "I am seven," said the other.

I explained further that Ulysses came to us; and that, after we had tried in vain to find his owner, we decided to keep him.

"Is he a gray and white kitty?" asked Six-Years-Old.

"Gray with a little bit of white. See, under his chin."

"There was somebody at our school that lost a gray and white kitty. Maybe this is it."

"Oh, I don't think so," I made haste to insist. "This cat has been with us more than three years."

"I think that was more than three years," said Six-Years-Old, to whom three years, one year, or one month were practically identical. "I could tell that kid at school."

To my relief, Seven-Years-Old, out of his maturer wisdom, said that probably it was not the same cat.

* * *

We have no desire to part with Ulysses. He has always been a source of pleasure to us; he is particularly so, now when we find the contemplation of so comely, placid, and unthinking a creature a brief diversion from front page and commentator. Ulysses is doing war relief work, though he doesn't know it. He is giving all the pleasure he can, in every way he can, to all the persons he can, at all times and in all places within his limited power; and, if every human being did as much, the sum total of increased happiness would be worth talking about. I venture to say, at the risk of sounding pragmatical, that it is the only thing really worth while in the moments left after fulfilling one's more inexorable obligations. Or perhaps along with them.

* * *

Ulysses has a few ways of giving us pleasure of which I believe he is quite well aware. His purpose may not be altruistic, but the effect is. For instance, I am sure he knows that he is being charming when he slips like molten silver into graceful recumbency at our feet, and his way of doing it never fails to make us smile. First, he walks toward us; then, with a single long, smooth subsidence of his entire structure, he is lying in a soft curve that begins with his blunt little gray nose and ends with the black tip of his tail. For points of focus, there are two cress-green eyes looking up for our approval. The posture means, I fancy: "Mistress, I have asked you several times for food and you have turned a deaf ear to my cries. I am now doing what I can to appeal to your eye, in the hope that in time you will notice me and my wants."

Inasmuch as his next effort would be to scratch the rug vigorously, he usually gets action; but I confess that I wait a minute or two, just for the pleasure of looking at him.

* * *

It is so easy for a cat to be graceful, so hard, indeed, for him not to be, one would suppose, until a visitor comes to whom we would like to display our pet. Then Ulysses becomes, on the instant, slinking, wild-eyed, and unattractive.

Ulysses gives us pleasure by talking to us. Like a good child, he speaks when he is spoken to; and sometimes he will carry on a conversation in almost human sounds, for three or four minutes. He hardly ever fails to answer me, even from deep slumber, when I address him by name; except, of course, when he is out-of-doors at night. Then I can call, and call in vain.

When he does come in, by the aerial way via a tree trunk, a branch far too tenuous for his circumference and weight, and my open window, he always speaks to me twice. His first remark is an hello, apparently jarred out of him when he lands on my bedroom floor. The other is: "Here I am!" when he jumps upon my bed and begins his customary gurgling, splashing bath. Ulysses is one of those who like to sing while they are bathing. His excess weight makes him grunt a little, and his tongue seems to run over with moisture, so that his wash-up is vociferous to the point of dispelling all sleep. Yet those are comfortable night noises and I enjoy them.

* * *

We enjoy, also, having him go to walk with us in the evening. He is quite like a little dog in the fidelity with which he will follow us, and doglike, too, in his habit of making short scampers into the hedges; but not so much like a dog in his foolish way of sitting down in the middle of the thoroughfare. His endurance is not great.

At that, darkness wakes some sportiveness in him. Out by himself, he will dance and cavort on the lawn, trying to catch moths, I suppose, but making a sight of wild and elemental gaiety. Whenever we come into the driveway, by day or by night, he is watching for us just around the corner of the house; and he comes actually hurrying to meet us, but always stops to whet his claws violently on the nearest tree.

It is one of the many puzzling things about the always inscrutable cat, that, though he surpasses all other domestic animals in his devotion to habit, he is at the same time temperamental and changeable about his food and his bed. For months, he will eat sardines, for example; then suddenly he will turn against them and back away from a sardine as if he expected it to bite him. His admirers say that his caprices only add to his charm.

* * *

As much as anything we like his pretty shadow, cast by the sun he loves so well on the rug in winter, on the walk in summer. His round head and pointed ears, his pert whiskers and wide back make a silhouette that is even more engaging than its original. Just by sitting in the sun and looking pleasant, he is contributing to the joy of his little world.

Without knowing why, he too has felt the pinch of priorities; for his favorite canned food went off the market for as much as a fortnight. He did not understand it any better than some human beings do; and, like human beings, he was not able to do anything about it. But all is well now. The food is on sale again, his cupboard is properly stocked, and there is no longer a threat that he will be sub-nourished.

"Sub-nourished!" a member of his family snorts. "Just look at him!" I do. I like to. He is so bland and soft, and has so comfortable a spread between bow and stern. As his two young gentlemen callers said the other morning: "Isn't he la-a-ar-ge!"

Very well. If he was the lean and slithery kind, I am sure he would be much less efficient in his modest task of giving cheer.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by William McGreal

SOME OF THE SHEEP IN LONDON'S HYDE PARK

THE SHEEP IN HYDE PARK—what of them in these days? Because of letters and reports from London, I know that friends still carry on, that buses run and the theaters draw their crowds; that, though some buildings are down, most people and things are as when I saw them last. So, I harbor in my mind the picture of the London I knew and will know again; in which picture the sheep of the different Royal parks nibble on, unconcerned by time or changing trend or varying people. The grass grows rich and green from the English earth and sheep in their generations have been employed to keep it down. That firm turf you see owes nothing to the clicking blades of a lawn mower, but everything to the rhythmic, methodical grazing of a flock of thick-wooled sheep.

I used to walk home from business through Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens several times a week; so I got to know the sheep well. Of course, I did not encounter them each time, for Hyde Park is extensive and the sheep have a good-sized job to do in keeping the grass in trim. When last I saw the sheep, over two years ago, there were about fifty in the flock, including the fast-growing lambs. A mellowed shepherd and his eager dog were herding them through the trees toward their movable night pen. I stood beside one of those wide-boled leafy elms to let the sheep pass. The low rich sun cast a bright gleam across their backs. The Golden Fleece that Jason went so far to seek, I thought, is here before me in a London park.

Soon they had all passed me and I went on. They are not curious, these Hyde Park sheep. Unlike the stare-and-run kind in country pastures, they munch away day after day as if on a contract basis. They are trustful and unafraid and though, on that last day I saw them, they showed not a sign of interest in me, I felt that they were aware of my interest in them and liked it.

So, I must inquire about those sheep, and the shepherd, and the dog as well, though somehow I can guess what the answer will be: the sheep are still doing their job. They are so much a part of London that they would not willingly quit one pasture for another which might be quieter, but could not be greener. And who would go in search of serenity when its essence is within?

W. McG.

Overcoming Sabotage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE GUARDING of strategic points, such as bridges, utility plants, munitions factories, technical universities, reminds us that sabotage is one of the threats of modern warfare. Besides the material destruction of property and interference with industrial activity which sabotage claims to accomplish, authorities everywhere are warning citizens against mental sabotage—against pessimism, the feeling of futility, and defeatism.

While such problems may concern us vitally, or may scarcely seem to touch our lives at all, in the last analysis these are problems concerning the common welfare.

It is significant that always at great crises in human history Christian people instinctively turn to the Bible. And why? Surely because they know that an understanding of God provides a certain solution to problems. Christ Jesus' single statement (John 16:33), "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world," challenges our thinking at many points, for it demands an attitude of courage and joy, and gives for the goal complete and certain victory. It implies that no condition or circumstance is insurmountable.

Christian Science is based on Christ Jesus' teachings, and its textbook by Mary Baker Eddy is called "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." It is not surprising then that Mrs. Eddy wrote on page 497 of this textbook, "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life."

Searching the Scriptures, we find in the story of the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem (Nehemiah, chapters 2-6) how mental sabotage was overcome. Nehemiah and those engaged in the construction work kept their vision clear and bright, their purpose steadfast, and their strength from failing through prayer. This prayer also enabled them to see the propaganda of their enemies as such; they were not in the least deceived. Nehemiah's stirring words sent to the enemies trying in every way to hinder his work, prove the point: "I am doing a great work, . . . why should the work cease, whilst I leave it, and come down to you?" "There are no such things as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own heart." And not only were the walls built, but the enemies, as Nehemiah writes, "perceived that this work was wrought of our God."

Christian Science reveals God to be Spirit, divine Mind, infinite Truth, unchanging Love, omnipotent good; therefore it affirms certain victory to good. Further, it teaches that this victory is possible all along the way—possible because the real selfhood of each one of us is made in the image and likeness of God. With the light which Christian Science throws upon the Scriptures, we realize that Nehemiah's primary work was to keep his thought true to the one God. All that argued for postponement, fear, failure was rejected. This is also our work.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Unity of Good" (p. 25): "Evil is not spiritual, and therefore has no groundwork in Life, whose only source is Spirit. The elements which belong to the eternal All,—Life, Truth, Love,—evil can never take away." To understand these statements is to see that sabotage has "no groundwork"—no opportunity to work unnoticed, no possibility of producing disastrous results.

There is but one God, one divine Mind. And this Mind, being Truth, is not deceived by the claims and pretensions of evil; neither is man, the image and likeness of perfect Mind. Actually there is no power or presence to conceive evil, prolong, perpetuate, or sustain it. God is maintaining His own creation in the consciousness of good.

"There is but one real attraction, that of Spirit," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 102 of Science and Health. This wonderful statement is a powerful weapon to use if perseverance and persistence seem lacking, for it shows how natural it is for man to love to hold to the truth, to good, to all that belongs to and manifests God, and to nothing else.

Through prayer we gain assurance of the unlimited intelligence and discernment of divine Mind and of the unfailing love of God, who is all-inclusive, eternal Life. Such assurance banishes fear and leads us to the comfort which is found in proving ourselves, by our thoughts and actions, to be in reality the image and likeness of God. Thus doing, can we not expect that the enemy will see that our victory—the prevailing of good—"was wrought of our God"?

Hunting Up George's Quarters

THE BARRAGE balloons, a myriad of silver fishes far overhead, descend as the sky clears and float half way, and "George," the nearest, turns in the breeze and bows politely. Seen at this angle he is no longer a fish but a prize ram with a horned nose. And now he is coming down after all, panting with hunger you would say, to lie like a fainting elephant under the ministering hands of his crew.

George almost looks in at our windows, yet when, in the winter of 1939, we went to find his resting place, we searched in vain for hours. Some of the households under his protection had thought of the men who serve him, far from their homes at Christmas, doing this important work, yet perhaps forgotten because unseen. A Christmas cake with almond icing, rich, fruity pies, nuts, games, cards, biscuits, chocolate, sweets, . . . and hand-knitted socks. George, it seemed, was popular, and contributions came rolling in, even the little shops adding their quota as the news went round.

It was an icy day when some of us set out in search of George's habitat. The postman did not know the address, or the passers-by. We ruled out the police, who might have thought we were seeking military information, and it was the coal man who finally led us to the wooden door.

A sentry, in tin hat and Air Force blue, opened it a few inches and looked out suspiciously.

"May we come in?" we asked.

"No," said the sentry.

The corporal in charge thought otherwise, however, and we were invited into the mess room, already garlanded for Christmas and with a brave fire at each end.

Outside in a desolation of frozen mud lay George, tucked under his tarpaulin on which snow had been falling intermittently since dawn, but not one of the men wore his overcoat, and their cheeks were glowing.

They felt fine, they said.

Things have developed since those days (for we still sometimes knock at the wooden door, when some suitable gift has come into our hands). The crew have built better quarters and made themselves a garden. A cat has taken charge of the crew. He basks on a ground sheet, directing operations when weather permits, otherwise sleeps by the mess-room fire, they say.—From "Nine Lives," by ALICE GRANT ROSMAN. (New York: Putnam.)

Our First Lesson in Astronomy Was in Terms of Turnips

MY FATHER was always plumping surprising questions at all of us—questions about our work, and our play, and especially about what happened at school, after we began to go. . . .

One day I volunteered the information that the teacher had been telling us about astronomy. My father immediately pounced upon me and began a cross-examination to find out what I really knew, which was next to nothing at all. After supper my father called me into the sitting room.

"Ray, light the lantern and go out into the garden. Bring in one large round turnip—the largest you can find. Get another small one—the smallest you can find. Cut off the tops and tails, wash them up and bring them in here."

This was exactly like my father, the mystery of such an errand! What could he want with turnips in the sitting room? I knew that something exciting was afoot. When I came in with the turnips my father laid aside his paper and with his large pocket-knife began trimming and rounding them off.

"This little one," he said, "we must make much smaller—and still it will not be small enough."

I had not the remotest idea of what was afoot. We stood there, three or four of us, open-mouthed. Presently my father went into the parlor and dramatically brought out the largest lamp in the house, one with a big round globe of a chimney, lighted it and set it in the middle of the center table.

"Now come here," said he. "This lamp is the sun, this big round turnip is the earth: this little one is the moon."

I can recall the sudden thrill of surprise and astonishment that this announcement caused, and the way my heart began to beat.

Holding the turnips one in each hand, he showed us how the earth revolved around the sun; and the moon, at the same time, around the earth. He stood away from the lamp as far as the room would permit in order to exhibit the immense distances. Incidentally, while he was trying to get his elbow 93,000,000 million miles away from the sun, I heard my mother cry out in alarm:

"Look out, Stan—the vase, the vase."

It was, however, too late, the earth had collided with mother's favorite pedestal and the vase with its dry pampas plumes had gone crashing to the floor.

"You see," cried my father instantly and triumphantly, "the force of the momentum of the heavenly bodies"—which did not in the least assuage either my mother or my Aunt Amanda.

This small interlude did not disturb the course of nature: my father illustrated the shadow of the moon on the earth and explained about eclipses. It was as fascinating as any story, and could never be forgotten. To this day I think sometimes of astronomical wonders in the terms of turnips—perhaps as good a way as any.—From "Native American—The Book of My Youth," by RAY STANNARD BAKER. (New York: Scribner.)

Star Acres!

(A Triolet)

All these star acres are my own,
But not for plow or harrowing;
Their light unreaped is always sown.
All these star acres are my own,
Untaxed and free from stump and stone,
Where eyes accomplish harvesting.
All these star acres are my own,
But not for plow or harrowing.

ULRICH TROUBETZKOY

Sea Voyage in Pursuit of the Puffin

EACH DAY our hope of reaching Machias Seal grew dimmer. But on the fourth morning the light of a lantern danced along the shore before dawn and a knock at the door wakened us. The lobsterman brought the welcome news that he must visit his traps that day. . . . The information was galvanizing. We dressed and packed in record time and were waiting on the wharf with all our equipment before the boat was brought in from its moorings. . . .

Down the harbor we went and into the open sea. It was my first venture on the ocean in a small boat, and the craft seemed very tiny. The big rollers swelled perilously close to my hand that tightly gripped one gunwale. I didn't have a word to say, though the lobsterman, his little boy, and Allan chattered and laughed and even thought it amusing when the top of a wave curled aboard and wet them. And, the fog came back thicker than ever, choking my breath and chilling my clammy hands. It collected in rivulets and ran down my slicker. . . .

Allan was so excited because we were at last on our way to the island that he could not sit still. He rushed from one side of the boat to the other. He peered into the fog. Gulls flew by. Shadowy forms of cormorants melted away in the mist.

"A puffin! A puffin!" he suddenly yelled, afraid that I would miss the fascinating bird we had come so far to see.

Was that a puffin? That dull, grey shape that appeared briefly and dimly and then was gone? Maybe puffins didn't amount to much after all. That glimpse gave me the feeling they had been vastly over-rated. . . .

Then a puffin flew right in front of the boat, swung around and flew past the stern. I really saw him this time and he was beautiful. He looked just the way I had hoped he would. I released my grip on the gunwale for the first time since we left Cutler and jumped up and down in my enthusiasm, which a wave striking me in the face did not dampen for a moment.

Suddenly the lighthouse of Machias Seal loomed out of the fog and we saw with surprise and relief that while a dense fog bank lay about the island, above it the mist had burned away. . . .

How beautiful the island was, though it was scarcely a mile in circumference, bordered with rocks and crowned with a low, level, grassy top which we later found was so characteristic of many of the ocean islands of Maine. Only the lighthouse buildings and lighthouse tower rose above it for there was neither tree nor large shrub growing on it. Our chilled bodies relaxed under the early morning sun. It had taken us a bit over two hours to reach the island. It was just seven o'clock when we landed and we had the day before us. Pleasant as was our first impression of Machias Seal, it proved upon closer acquaintance to be one of the most fascinating places I have ever seen.

We dimly heard the lobsterman call that he would be back for us in four days or as soon thereafter as wind and weather permitted. Already the multitude of wheeling, screaming birds which we could see on the opposite side of the island had pulled a screen between us and the rest of the world.

We greeted the lighthouse keeper's wife and then Allan hurried toward the seething mass of terns over the rocks behind the lighthouse. I protested for I wanted to search the grass for puffin burrows. . . .

"Here is a puffin on its nest."

With one accord we rushed to the spot and by crouching with our faces to the ground, we could see, far under a boulder, the dim outline of the bird incubating her single egg. Instantly she engrossed us to the exclusion of everything else. Gloved hands gently drew forth the indignant bird so that studies might be made of the absurd head. . . . The sharp demarcation between the black feathers of the back and the white breast feathers gave the puffin a very neat, trim appearance. The markings around the eyes made it look for all the world as if it were wearing spectacles. The huge, gaily colored bill was quite astonishing.—From "Bird Islands Down East," by HELEN GERE CRUICKSHANK. (New York: Macmillan.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

A Seminar With 'Professor' Roosevelt ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

A London 1,000,000-circulation newspaper had a sensational story this week.

It began, almost verbatim:

At the invitation of the White House Secretary Stephen Early, I sat with the President for two hours today for a heart-to-heart talk on economic and armament affairs.

We happened to hear about the story because the editor of a rival London newspaper queried his own Washington representative about it.

Was Mr. Roosevelt giving two-hour talks to reporters, the editor demanded in effect, or what? Answer quick.

The answer was that Mr. Roosevelt on Tuesday held his annual press conference on the budget, and went over the matter in intimate detail. The cable serves as an introduction to the unique budget conference, or "seminar," as the President calls it, and merely illustrates what an enterprising and imaginative journalist can do. All told, about 100 correspondents were there. We sat on little gilt ballroom chairs that had token cushions on them, which seemed to get rather thin as time passed. But it was a revealing experience. It always is. We don't blame the London reporter for his excitement over it.

Budget Course With Popular "Professor"

At most of the press conferences the crowd stands in concentric rings about the presidential desk. At the "seminar" the number of reporters is limited and they get chairs. The atmosphere is something like an informal college course with a popular professor. There is little restraint in asking questions. Some of them are intelligent, and some not very bright. The situation is different from a college course in that the "professor" doesn't pretend to know all the answers. He turns to "Harry" (Harold Smith) who sits behind him, the Budget Director, or to some other fiscal expert called in to the session. Also, all through, a couple of brawny young secret service men with bulgy pockets are standing behind trying not to yawn over regressive taxation and uncounted billions. A soldier with steel helmet moves to and fro down the street. No, you wouldn't have them at an ordinary seminar.

It was a cold day. When we entered the windows were clear and when we left they were fogged over. We spent part of the time making notes on the budget and part of the time thinking about Mr. Roosevelt. His desk always fascinates us. It is a big, flat desk, and the sides are covered with the tools of the executive telephones, carafe, directories, penstands and all that and a big wire basket of formal papers to his right. The front of it all looks pretty dignified and businesslike and official. The back is covered with the biggest collection of queer desk mascots we have ever seen. There are so many there is just standing room for them. We counted 27 porcelain figures, including 10 Democratic donkeys, one yellow elephant (hollow) who looked like Dumbo, a lot of other queer creatures and nautical miniatures and not forgetting the two little Mexican pigs. We always liked Mexican pigs ourselves, the kind with roses on them. Besides that, there was the black Scotty, the pilot-wheel clock, the golf-ball lighter, the miniature flag pole and flag, and a dozen other objects that must have been assembling for the last eight years. There was also a glass bottle full of toffee.

Business in Front; Hobby Behind

And so you see you have President Roosevelt, business in front and hobby behind and all on one desk. It is characteristic of the man. It is hard to say where one stops and the other begins. A President has to get relaxation as he goes along in any case, particularly a war President. Mr. Roosevelt is fortunate to have a temperament that can combine the two. He gets his fun as he goes along, mostly out of persons.

Personally, we don't see how he accomplishes what he does. He had been up to Congress that morning, delivering his annual message. He had been consulting with Winston Churchill for a couple of weeks. He was in the midst of military, economic, and diplomatic negotiations that would have bogged down most men. Yet he gave up a couple of hours to go over the points of his budget in painstaking detail with 100 newspapermen, and answered questions, sharp, pointed, or just dull with perfect patience and unfailing good-humor. Draw any conclusion you want from the thing, there are the facts. Mr. Roosevelt did not pretend to understand all of the figures. Nobody possibly could. He let "Harry" and "Jack" supply the details. But he knew most of the answers, even to technical questions of financial-page writers. Besides that, he told revealing anecdotes that will be oozing out in newspaper columns for the next month. He said he was considering a plan under which income taxes can be collected on a monthly rather than a quarterly basis; that he had discussed with the Treasury whether the fiscal year couldn't be made to coincide with the calendar year so people can understand it; and he toyed with the idea of some symbol of man-hour production that would reduce these budget "billions" to comprehensible form.

Well, that was the seminar. Mr. Roosevelt is quite a man. Maybe we can understand the emotion that made the London correspondent cable his paper that he had just had a two hour "heart-to-heart talk" with the President.

The Country Speaks: California

"Here a Little and There a Little" ..... *By Nate White.*

Out here on the West Coast we are learning that the little things count heavily toward success or failure in the war. From reports here on events on the Coast and from what we hear from the Hawaiian Islands, we know that it is the little things which would betray us as well as the little things which can go far to make success certain. That very practical precept, "here a little and there a little," is proving exceptionally valuable here these days.

For instance, the other day 28 men on a construction job on Mission Street here in San Francisco, disturbed by Japanese air supremacy over the Philippines, decided to contribute a day's wages to buy a bomber for the United States. It means about $9 each, and it meant an outright gift—not defense stamps which are an investment, and not taxes, which go on anyhow, but a donation of $9. What's more, these workers, without high pressure or prodding from anyone, are circulating a plan among their friends and neighbors for a similar donation of a day's pay to buy a bomber. It ought to be a nationwide movement.

At holiday time in previous years, this correspondent's family has frequently expressed a wish to provide a dinner for some worth-while family. But the usual and extra expenses during the season always managed to forestall it. This past year the manager of family finances originated the plan of buying some extra package of food each time she went to market. By a series of such purchases she was able to fill a holiday box for one family. It was done without damage to the budget.

Now this same housewife's gift for doing things "here a little, and there a little" runs to multiplication and big figures. She suggests that if every person in the nation would contribute a nickel to buy a bomber, we would be getting somewhere and no one would be pinched. It would add up to something like $6,500,000—an outright gift to the Government. If the plan were made to apply to a family—a nickel a family—it would bring in something like $2,000,000, we estimate. There's even a slogan, "Nip Nippon with a Nickel." Coin boxes in grocery stores to be collected by a group such as the Boy Scouts would eliminate administrative cost. A nickel is a little thing, yet against the Axis, how powerful it could be. We're in favor of starting the nationwide movement right here in this column and watch it spread.

With other residents of the nation we on the Pacific Coast are learning just how valuable waste paper is. And burlap bags. In our neighborhood, instead of destroying the packaging and gay wrappings which came on holiday bundles, we have tied them together, and have put in a call to the Mobilized Women of Berkeley to come collect. We even kindle the grate fire with a minimum of paper these days, and we're most careful to use only one match. . . .

At first it occurred to some of us, "Well, aren't we doing just what Hitler and the Japanese want us to do? Limit ourselves and practice scarcity." Yet, it's strange, we all feel quite generous because we have so much to give—from nickels to newspapers—and we don't feel penurious at all. We recalled that "here a little and there a little" is the way not only to success but to the practice of Christian giving. We trust it will prove as discouraging to the Axis as we intend, by countering the minute plans of would-be "fifth columnists" who try the "here a little" method to destroy.

To Change the Subject:

Mrs. Paddleby in Search of a Hobby ..... *By Margaret Williamson*

Mrs. Paddleby herself would have been first to admit it. The recreation room in her basement was not looking its fittest. Her intention was to transform it into a shelter for use in that problematical air raid; yet here it was with its usually neat floor strewn with torn sheets of drawing paper, fragments of broken colored crayons and black smudges of charcoal. There sat Mrs. Paddleby, too, perched on a high stool pilfered from Matilda's kitchen; and close by stood, of all unlikely objects, an easel.

As she heard Horace thumping cautiously down the cellar stairs, Mrs. Paddleby tried to sweep things into a semblance of order; then, overwhelmed, she simply remained smilingly self-conscious in the midst of the wreckage.

"I was prepared to be impressed with your practical efforts," remarked Horace dryly, clearing his throat in that irritating way he has which means displeasure ineffectively concealed. "I cannot think what all this trash has to do with the dangers attendant upon an air raid. Do you mind explaining?"

His wife waved a hand uncertainly in the direction of a pair of dark curtains which hung crookedly beside one window, pointed to an ancient kerosene lamp left over from the hurricane, a cot bed in one corner and some books and a half-knitted blue woolen scarf strewn over a table. Then Mrs. Paddleby in turn cleared her throat nervously, huskily. "I *am* getting ready for that raid," she said at last, "as fast as I can. You must realize it cannot all be done in a moment."

"Then what is this?" persisted Horace. "Materials for a camouflage, perhaps?"

"Why Shouldn't I Paint?"

"Not at all," said Mrs. Paddleby, brushing a rosy smudge of chalk deeper into the folds of her green smock. "I'm learning to draw. I'm doing it first with colored chalks and with charcoal, of course, for the trunks of trees and—and for other important structural details. Why shouldn't I paint? Other people do. And they say I have a sense of design, a sense of form. I ought to be able to do it if others do who are no more intelligent than I. Like driving a car. You thought I could never do that. But I finally did learn to do it—rather well, too. Anyhow, Brian thinks I can paint."

"Brian who?" demanded her husband. Horace was seated now on a pile of sofa cushions in the center of the floor. He wobbled a bit from side to side, whenever he grew excited; but the seat was comfortable. "What has this fellow, Brian, to do with all this mess?"

"Why, you know Brian. He's that old friend of mine in New York. I lunched with him last time I was there. He's an actor, but he confided to me that all his spare hours go into drawing and painting. Some of his work is quite good. He showed me. And right here at home I know someone else who is painting, although he has never had a lesson. He's a salesman, really—something altogether remote from art. But he and some of his business friends go off into the country on holidays and Sundays. They help each other. They have learned a lot, even about foreshortening which is still Greek to me. I don't suppose they will ever be famous, but I'd be proud to have done some of their pictures."

"Self-Expression, You Know"

The sofa cushions heaved uneasily beneath the tense figure of Horace. "Let me see some of your work," said he.

Now Mrs. Paddleby had hoped he might not ask, but dutifully she extended a flapping sheet of drawing paper. Horace looked at it soberly for a long time; then he said with a shade of bitterness, taking care to turn his head away from his wife: "It resembles the things Willie did in kindergarten. Self-expression, you know. Those flaming sunsets, that inkiness and stubbiness of tree-trunk and winter branches, that tipsy line of bridge. But no doubt you will improve, my dear."

Mrs. Paddleby gathered up the litter of drawings and chalks and folded her smock. At length she permitted herself one brief last word: "I don't think you are quite fair, Horace. Everyone says we must find a hobby now that the war is upon us. Escapism, perhaps, but definitely in the highest sense of that word." At which Horace was heard to sigh only once.

Quezon: Why Japanese Would Like to Capture Him

Peppery Philippine leader epitome of his people's eagerness to fight at side of U. S.

By James G. Wingo

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One man the Japanese are more anious to capture than perhaps even Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of the United States Army Forces in the Far East, is little, mercurial, peppery Manuel Luis Quezon y Molina, President of the Philippine Commonwealth.

The Japanese presumably realize that so long as this leader of the Philippine people remains under American protection, they cannot expect any slackening of Filipino eagerness and willingness to fight side by side with the Americans. No living Filipino commands greater esteem, respect and loyalty among his people than Manuel Quezon. Not even old Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, who led the long, bitter fight against the American armed forces at the turn of the century, is a more beloved hero of the Filipinos.

In sending a heartfelt, heartening message to the Filipinos, acknowledging their gallantry against tremendous odds and solemnly pledging "the entire resources of the United States" in driving out the invaders of the Philippines, President Roosevelt undoubtedly realized the gravity of the Japanese design to weaken Filipino resistance with either rosy promises or dire threats. President Roosevelt's message was timely and reassuring, although there never was any question whatever where Filipino love and loyalty lay. The Filipino desire for independence from the United States was prompted by the natural desire to be free like their American mentors and guardians—never by any grievances against American rule, which they had always considered benevolent.

President Quezon and his staff, as well as High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre and his staff, left Manila for a place of safety shortly before the Philippine Capital was declared an open city. Philippine officials apparently did not believe for a moment that the Japanese would respect the declaration.

Believed at Corregidor

No place in the Philippines is safer today than Corregidor (kor-re-hee-DOAR), the island fortress at the entrance to Manila Bay. Realizing the importance of President Quezon in the maintenance of the Filipinos' fighting spirit, the military authorities presumably took the Commonwealth President and his family to the United States Army fort, often described as one of the strongest single fortified spots in the world.

Although Americans who know him well believe that Mr. Quezon will never turn his back on the United States, the Japanese, who have the peculiar knack of underestimating the resoluteness and integrity of the leaders of other Far Eastern peoples, have always hoped to win him over. Because President Quezon has been a leader of the Philippine independence movement for more than 30 years, the Japanese presumably believe that he can be swayed by their promises of immediate freedom from United States sovereignty or be intimidated with threats of harm to his family and people into accepting the yellow man's New Order in Greater East Asia.

The Japanese always mistook Mr. Quezon's fiery outbursts against what he believed to be undue interference by American Governors General and High Commissioners with local autonomy as gross dissatisfaction with American rule. When Mr. Quezon passed through Tokyo on his way to Washington in 1937, the highest Japanese officials, including aloof Emperor Hirohito himself, paid him honor. The Japanese told him that they were ready to sign a treaty observing the neutrality of the Philippines after independence in 1946. President Quezon, as well as the Japanese, knew this was a mere gesture because the United States was, as it still is, in full charge of Philippine foreign relations.

Cool Reception

When President Quezon, who had been bitterly accused in the American press of dictatorial tendencies, was coolly received in Washington, which had not yet fully realized the vital part the Philippines would play in Far Eastern affairs, the Japanese were very happy. The Japanese applauded him when, in an on-the-record speech before the National Press Club in Washington, he showed his irritation by stating that the Filipinos "must be let alone without interference from the High Commissioner, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State or even the President of the United States."

Believing they had won a convert to the New Order in Greater East Asia, the Japanese sucked their teeth with glee, especially after Mr. Quezon failed to respond to Filipino and American demands to drive out the 30,000 Japanese in Davao (dah-VOW), fertile province of Mindanao (meen-dah-NOW), second largest Philippine Island, where they had illegally acquired vast land holdings and had come to control the strategic Manila hemp industry. When some months ago the Commonwealth Government limited Japanese immigration to 500 a year, the Japanese, after some grumbling, consoled themselves with the statement that the measure was not discriminatory inasmuch as other foreign immigrants were equally restricted and furthermore wartime conditions precluded Japanese emigration to the Philippines.

They ignored the imprisonment last year of Benigno Ramos, longtime radical suspected of organizing a "fifth column" in the Philippines. After organizing a potent party of malcontents in and around Manila, called Sakdalistas, Ramos fled to Japan. Under the protection of the then powerful Seiyukai Party he continued his anti-American activities, charging that Mr. Quezon and his henchmen were mere American tools who should be thrown out of office by the liberty-loving Filipinos.

Directed Revolt

From Tokyo Ramos directed the Sakdalista revolt of May 1, 1935, bloodiest uprising since the American establishment of civil government in the Philippines. The Sakdalistas' coup resulted in the capture of several towns and the killing of 80 persons, including many men of the Philippine Constabulary. Both Mr. Quezon and Governor General Frank Murphy happened to be in the United States at the time.

In 1938 Ramos returned to Manila full of praises for President Quezon as the doughty leader of Philippine independence. When he was not promptly thrown into jail, Ramos thought he had been forgiven. Mr. Quezon did nothing when members of the Ganap Party, successor to the discredited Sakdalista Party, ostentatiously welcomed Ramos into their organization as a patriotic leader.

Emboldened Ramos soon ran true to form, made himself a public nuisance by indiscreetly flaunting his Japanese connections. He finally enraged President Quezon when, at the official reception of newly arrived High Commissioner Sayre, he and his Ganap followers stole the show with a huge, noisy demonstration, including the brandishing of banners, which read: "Greetings to Mr. Sayre! We hope you will be the last High Commissioner and not like McNutt and Murphy, who just watched while the leaders spent the money."

When, in 1940, Mr. Quezon heard that a "March of Time" photographer was going to include Ramos in a film short on the Philippines, he blew up, ordered the immediate arrest of Ramos on charges of swindling the people. Ramos had been collecting money from his gullible countrymen for having their photographs taken and filed away until they would be turned over to the Japanese at the time of their inevitable invasion. Those having photographs in Ramos' file would be regarded as Japanese friends and would be spared from harm of any kind. After Ramos' arrest, the "March of Time" photographer was invited to turn his camera on the Ganap leader behind prison bars.

"Fifth column" activities in the Philippines since the beginning of the Japanese invasion have been blamed on members of the Ganap Party. The military authorities promptly rounded up all Ganap Party leaders that could be found.

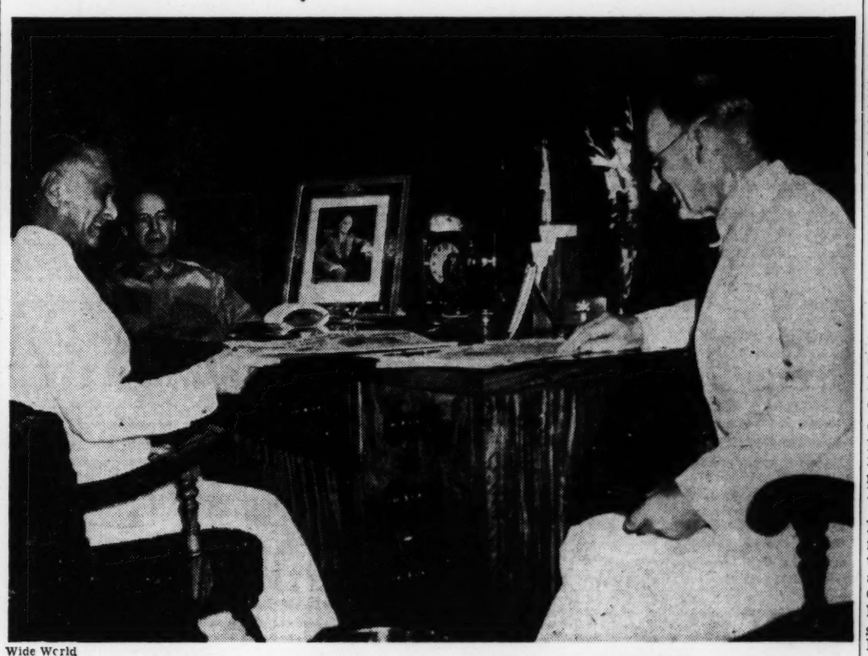
Ramos and his Ganap followers unwittingly rendered service to the Philippines and the United States when they misled their Japanese masters as to the extent of Filipino loyalty to America. The Japanese invaders are undoubtedly surprised that in all places they have reached so far in the Philippines, they have found no Filipino willing to turn Quisling.

From the ranks of the Ganap Party, the Japanese will certainly find nobody of sufficient prestige to be one. Ramos, fiery, eloquent and intelligent, would make a good Quisling, but when the invaders landed on Philippine soil, he was still in Bilibid (bee-Lee-beed) Prison. Presumably the military authorities have long since taken him to a place beyond the reach of his Japanese friends.

© Harris & Ewing

An Engaging Photograph of the Beleaguered Philippine President

Manuel Quezon shaking hands with the President when visiting White House as president of the Philippine Senate in 1935.



Wide World

Quezon at His Own Presidential Desk at Manila

In conference with British Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham last October.

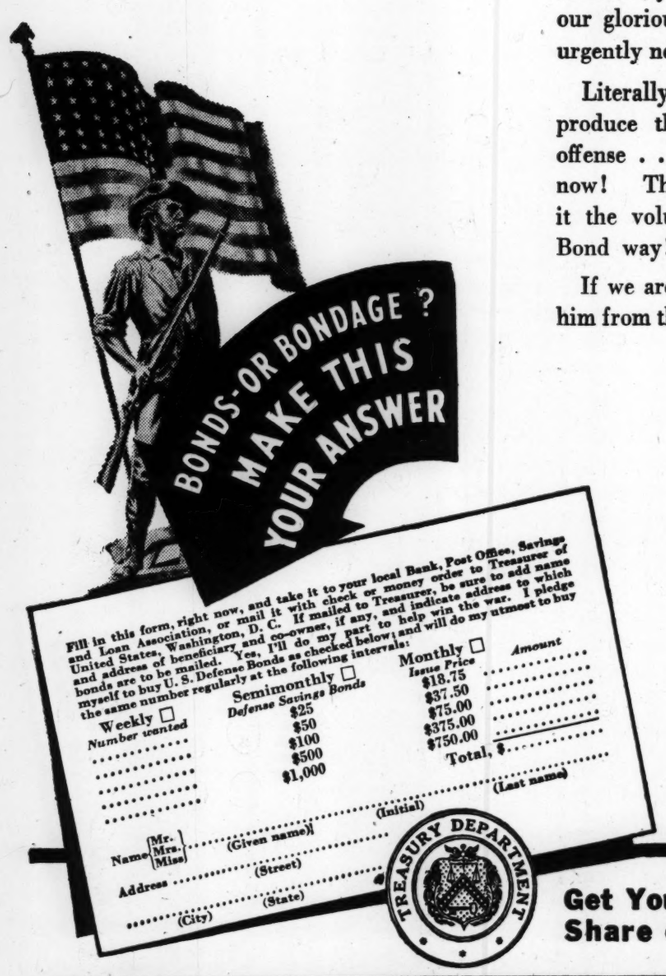
by a Staff Artist

News Item: Hitler Is Resting

A WAR MESSAGE FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

IT'S YOUR MOVE NOW

THE MORE BONDS YOU BUY...THE MORE PLANES WILL FLY



Fill in this form, right now, and take it to your local Bank, Post Office, Savings and Loan Association, or mail it with check or money order to Treasurer of United States, Washington, D. C. If mailed to Treasurer, be sure to add name and address of beneficiary and co-owner, if any, and indicate address to which bonds are to be mailed. Yes, I'll do my part to help win the war. I pledge myself to buy U. S. Defense Bonds as checked below; and will do my utmost to buy the same number regularly at the following intervals:

Weekly ☐ Semimonthly ☐ Monthly ☐

Number wanted	Defense Savings Bonds	Issue Price	Amount
.....	$25	$18.75	.....
.....	$50	$37.50	.....
.....	$100	$75.00	.....
.....	$500	$375.00	.....
.....	$1,000	$750.00	.....
		Total, $	.....

Name (Mr. Mrs. Miss) ..... (Given name) ..... (Initial) ..... (Last name)

Address ..... (Street)

..... (City) ..... (State)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

This Axis War upon us is a matter of life or death for America, your *free* America! Now, as never before in all our glorious history, our Army, Navy and Marine Corps urgently need planes, tanks, ships and guns!

Literally *billions* of dollars are needed immediately to produce these and other weapons of defense . . . of offense . . . and of *Victory!* They must be produced now! The money must be secured now! Let's do it the voluntary way, the American Way, the Defense Bond way!

If we are to smash the enemy out of our seas and blast him from the air over our heads, every dollar you can spare, every dime that is not absolutely required for the necessities of food, clothing, and shelter should be, yes, must be, loaned to your Government!

We must act fast. Start getting your share of United States Defense Bonds and Stamps today. Get them *regularly*, day after day, week after week. If you have already bought a Bond, now is the time to *get more!*

Remember, every Bond you buy is a blow at the military maniacs attacking us—that every dollar you invest will come back to you *with interest* on that brighter, happier day when Victory is ours, and there is peace again throughout the world.

FACTS ABOUT DEFENSE BONDS—(SERIES E)

HOW MUCH DO THEY COST? YOU LEND UNCLE SAM	*UPON MATURITY YOU GET BACK*
$18.75	$25.00
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$375.00	$500.00
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When is maturity? Ten years from the time you buy the Bond. If you need the money before then, you can cash the bonds at any time after 60 days from their issue date. A table of cash-in values is printed on each Bond. Naturally, the longer you hold the Bond, up to 10 years, the more money you'll get back. But you'll never get less than you put in.

What's the interest rate? When held to maturity, the Bonds yield 2.9% per year on your investment, compounded semiannually—you get $4 for every $3.

Where do I go to buy a Bond? To your local Bank, Post Office, Savings and Loan Association, or other Defense Bond Agency.

What about Defense Stamps? Buying Defense Stamps is a convenient way of saving money with which to buy a real Defense Bond. Stamps are sold for as little as 10¢.

When should I buy a Bond? Start now; buy regularly. If your company has a Defense Savings Pay-Roll Allotment Plan, take advantage of it NOW. INVEST IN SAFETY—WITH PERFECT SAFETY!

Remember—You can start buying Defense Bonds by buying Defense Stamps for as little as **10c**

10 cents in Defense Stamps buys 5 cartridges.

25 cents in Defense Stamps buys a soldier's mess kit.

$1.50 in Defense Stamps buys a first-aid kit.

$2.00 in Defense Stamps buys a good warm blanket.

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The More Planes Will Fly

America Needs Men . . . Materials . . . Money—*and the Money must come from YOU*

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—35054-3

Boston University Loses Head Football Coach as Orders Come From Washington

Pat Hanley Called to Action With Marine Corps Reserve

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston University's loss today is the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve's gain tomorrow. That is probably the best way of saying that Coach L. B. (Pat) Hanley of the Terrier football team is going on active service as a Major in the Marines.

It is the best way of paying tribute to the ability of a man who built Boston University football almost from the ground up, who did wonders with little material to work with, and whose record cannot be measured merely in terms of games won or lost.

That not only Boston University but all Boston is going to miss Pat goes without saying, for after eight years here he has become almost a permanent fixture. Football itself loses one of its most astute coaches, one it will be glad to welcome back when all the firing in the world has ceased.

That Hanley-coached football elevens at B. U. won 36 games, tied eight, and lost 20; that the Terriers in Hanley's regime beat Boston College once, tied them once, and made it uncomfortable for them more than once; and that B. U. under Hanley has more than once been only a whisker away from an undefeated season are well-known facts. Today's story, however, shifts from Boston University to the national scene and the future fortunes of a man who made good here.

Pat's Record

Pat Hanley's Marine Corps record dates back to the last World War when he won his second lieutenant's rating. The record was halted for a short while when Pat was coaching the Haskell Indians with his brother, Dick, during which time he became a first lieutenant in the Kansas National Guard. When Dick and Pat went to Northwestern, both went into the Marine Reserves. Pat became a captain and it was as a captain that he came here to Boston. While here he received his commission as a major, his rank today, and brother Dick has become a captain. As a matter of fact Dick has taken his exams for his majority and is now awaiting word on the outcome.

According to his orders, Hanley is due to report to Quantico, Va., for a short period of indoctrination beginning Jan. 15, after which he is listed for active service. Pat is not only happy to be able to put on his dark blue uniform with the gold leaf insignia, but in his own words he is "tickled to pieces" at the thoughts of active service.

Bierman a Major

At Quantico Hanley will be working with another famous football coach in Maj. Bernie Bierman of Minnesota, who also has received his marching orders from the Marines. These two men are the only majors in the Marine Corps Reserves from the ranks of the country's coaches. The Marine Corps, however, has a distinguished coach in its ranks in Maj. Emery (Swede) Larson of last fall's Annapolis eleven.

Pat's entry into active service was preceded by the enlistment in the Marines of two of his own football players, Walter Williams and Cliff Fitzpatrick, who joined up only this week. Hanley accompanied them to the recruiting station and his face lights up as he tells of the thrill he received when he heard those two boys take the oath of allegiance.

Joined in Spokane

"It took me back to the time I joined up," he says with shining eyes. "I joined in Spokane, Wash., and was sent to the training camp —or boot camp as it is called—at Mare Island off the coast of California. I could not help but think how parallel the situation was when Walt and Cliff signed up, for they are being sent on a similar journey down the coast to Paris Island off the South Caroiina shore for their eight weeks of training. I was proud of them."

And Boston University is proud of Pat. Alumni and students know how he raised the grid team from a position where it was regarded as merely a fill-in on anybody's schedule to one where it is now looked upon as a major opponent by some of the country's outstanding elevens. They know that year in and year out he has done credit to the university under almost hopeless odds.

On Biggest Team

Although Pat will not talk on the subject, it is almost certain that his call to the colors cost him the chance to move on to a bigger school and a bigger team this spring. "That does not matter, now," he says, "for after all I am now on the biggest team of all."

Spring training has a different meaning for Hanley this year. Although he will be following his usual custom of giving the orders, it will be to an entirely different group and where formerly he had to scratch for his material he now has the best. Yet that statement goes double, for just as Pat will be getting the best material to work with, so the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve is getting the best in Pat Hanley.

Hands Joined in Common Cause

By a Staff Photographer

Answering the Need

Maj. Pat Hanley, head coach of Boston University's varsity football team who has been called to active service with the United States Marine Corps Reserve, here congratulates two of his gridmen who have enlisted in the Marines. In the center is Walter Williams, one of the greatest athletes in Terrier sports history, whose absence will leave a big gap on the present basketball team and the baseball and track teams of this spring. At the right is Cliff Fitzpatrick of Brookline, a reserve end in football and a basketball star last winter.

Bruins Have Workout On Garden Ice

The Boston Bruins this noon went through an hour's workout at the Garden, the first practice session for the full team since Tuesday's 3-2 victory over Chicago . . . Full team is used advisedly, though, for several players sat out the session because of injuries . . . No practice is scheduled for tomorrow, but Manager Art Ross has called a 10:30 session for Sunday morning and a noon workout for Monday in preparation for Tuesday's game with Detroit Red Wings at the Garden . . . Although several of the players were excused from today's practice, only Johnny Crawford will miss meeting the Wings . . . The rugged defenseman has an injured foot.

Detroit has not beaten the Bruins in 16 straight contests, including the four play-off games of last spring . . . Last time the Wings won over the B's was March 3, 1940, at Detroit by a 6-3 score . . . The last time the Wings beat the Bruins in Boston was on Dec. 7, 1937, more than four years ago . . . Since then they have tried to win here 18 times without success . . . After Detroit joined the N. H. L. in the 1926-27 season, it went five years before it notched its first win in Boston, a 2-0 shutout on Jan. 23, 1932 . . . That game was the 18th time the Wings had tried to win here.

Happy Day, coach of Toronto Maple Leafs, denies he is thinking of making player deals to strengthen the Leafs . . . He is satisfied with things as they are, although he wishes Toronto had not been so hard hit by injuries this season . . . Syl Apps and Wally Stanowski are still sidelined . . . Hap lists the number of games missed through injury to players as follows: Don Metz, 20; Stanowski, 14; Apps, 10; Nick Metz, 9; Reg Hamilton, 4; Hank Goldup, 2; and Lorne Carr and Sweeney Schriner, 1 each.

The Boston Olympics are scheduled for a workout at the Garden tonight to sharpen their plays for their all-important meetings with Johnstown Blue Birds tomorrow night and Sunday afternoon . . . This is the two-game series which will mean the Walker Cup for the 'Pics if they win just one of the contests . . . Before the main game Sunday, the Junior Olympics and Sands Point Tigers of the New York Met League will play a preliminary game . . . Last time the Blue Birds were here they went home with their feathers dropping from an 11-3 defeat.

Chicago's victory over Canadiens last night was the Hawks' first win in their last seven games . . . Did you notice where Red Hamill scored three goals? . . . That brings his point total to 16 for the season . . . Since he has been with Chicago, Red has scored six goals and earned one assist in nine games, a pace entirely satisfactory to Manager Paul Thompson . . . Brooklyn Americans, who defeated Detroit 5-4 last night, have now equalled their longest winning streak of the campaign —two games . . . Their other win in this current string was over the Bruins last Sunday night . . . Manager Red Dutton may yet make good his boast that he will beat out Detroit for fifth place . . . His Amerks are just one point behind Detroit now . . . Dutton is still sitting far away from the Brooklyn bench during games, "far enough away so that I can't get there before I count 10," he says.

Coach Frank Boucher of New York Rangers proposes that amateurs be given a chance to play pro hockey without losing their amateur status . . . He suggests five games as the limit an amateur could appear with a pro outfit . . . Th idea will come up for a vote at the next N. H. L. Governors' meeting . . . The Bruins' game next Tuesday night will be their 24th of the season, halfway mark on the schedule. G. C.

Stewards Elect to Stage 1942 Poughkeepsie Regatta

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Intercollegiate Rowing Association plans to stage the annual Poughkeepsie Regatta this year, although the field may be reduced to five crews.

The association's board of stewards, meeing here last night with leaders of eastern intercollegiate athletics, set June 15 as a tentative date for the rowing classic.

Capt. T. S. King of the U. S. Naval Academy, who was reelected chairman of the stewards, said the board wanted to make sure observation trains could be obtained and work out other details before inviting teams outside the association.

Schools in the association are Navy, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Syracuse and Cornell. Last year's race was won by Washington.

Captain King said the date was made subject to change in order to obtain a favorable tide. He added that numerous details remained to be worked out, but the race would be held unless unforseen obstacles developed.

Making only minor adjustments because of the war, the athletic leaders of the principal eastern colleges drafted sports schedules for 1942-43 today in at least half a dozen leagues and united in an optimistic attitude toward the future.

Programs Continued

Asa S. Bushnell, executive director of the central office for eastern intercollegiate athletics, said he thought it was significant that the sports programs were being continued with a minimum of disruption.

"It was necessary to telescope some of the spring schedules slightly because of the plans of some colleges to advance their commencement dates, but in almost every case this meant only a rearrangement of dates and not abandonment of a part of the schedule," he explained.

A full 42-game program in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League was retained with only a few changes in dates.

Presidents Elected

Six of the groups in session at the Biltmore Hotel elected presidents. They were Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association, James Hagan, Pitt; Intercollegiate Ice Hockey Association, John M. Harmon, Boston University; Eastern Intercollegiate 150-Pound Football League, Henry W. Clark, Lafayette; Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association, Lewis P. Andreas, Syracuse; Intercollegiate Fencing Association, Ralph T. Jope, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Eastern Association of Rowing Colleges, James Lynah, Cornell.

Although in some cases dates have not been set, it was learned that many of the member colleges in these organizations have advanced their commencements this spring as much as a month. However, it was agreed that seniors would remain eligible for the complete spring schedules and where necessary the schools would complete their athletic programs after the academic terms have ended. The 1942 spring schedules were mapped a year ago.

There was some discussion at a meeting of the executive council of the central office concerning holding the Intercollegiate A. A. A. track championships a week earlier than now scheduled, June 26-27, but it was decided to let the matter rest for the present.

Delegates Act On School Grid Changes Today

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP)—Delegates from 33 states were ready to act today on football rules for 1942 as drawn up by the National Interscholastic Football Committee.

The committee acted yesterday to remove the penalty for throwing a second forward pass from behind the scrimmage line, and to simplify the rules by making identical regulations apply to all free kicks.

Another rule due for revision was that prescribing loss of ball by team "A" at the spot of interference by a team "A" player on a forward pass intended for a player of the same team. The new ruling would assess a 15-yard penalty from the spot where the ball was first put in play, but with team "A" keeping possession.

Riggs Beats Kovacs At New Haven, 2 to 0

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9 (AP)—Bobby Riggs defeated Frank Kovacs, 8—6, 6—2, and Don Budge triumphed over Fred Perry, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3, last night in professional tennis matches at the New Haven Arena before about 900 fans. In the doubles, Budge and Perry downed Riggs and Kovacs, 7—5, 6—3.

Miss Betz Advances

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 9 (AP)—Pauline Betz, top-seeded entry from Rollins College, today won her first match in the women's division of the Dixie tennis tournament. She defeated Hildra Spradlin of Tampa, 6—1, 6—0. Mrs. Alice MacDonald of Chicago led the women into the semifinals by beating Mrs. Ann Washington of Tampa, 6—3, 6—1. Mrs. MacDonald is in the top bracket and is expected to meet Miss Betz in the semifinals. Miss Betz meets Mrs. Keg Toole of Tampa in the quarterfinals.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

A. A. Stagg given annual Touchdown Club award.

Cecil Yates And Jules Audy Take Six-Day Bike Race

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9 (AP)—Cecil Yates of Chicago and Jules Audy of Montreal finished one lap ahead of the favored Canadian brother combination of Torchy and Doug Peden to win Milwaukee's ninth international six-day bicycle race, which ended last night.

The winners gained their vital lap half an hour before the grind ended. They also held a lead on points.

Seven out of the 10 teams that started finished the race.

Final standings:

Team	Miles	Laps	Points
Yates-Audy	2,226	9	1,405
Peden-Peden	2,226	8	1,380
Debacco-Rodman	2,226	7	943
Letourner-Bergna	2,226	7	698
Anderson-Yaccino	2,226	7	500
Logan-Eller	2,226	6	183
Carfagnini-Kuehn	2,226	5	595

Walsh Sees Continuation Of Golf Play Next Summer

By Tom Walsh
Honorary President, Professional Golfers' Association

(This is another in a series written for the Associated Press by sports leaders on the prospects for 1942.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP)—It is possible only to speculate on the future of golf and on the way our game may be affected by the war. There has been speculation on the possibility of labor shortages and the chance that many courses might have to eliminate sand traps. Undoubtedly there will be some labor shortage and there may be times when it will be impossible to obtain a caddie. But shortages of labor and caddies can and will be surmounted.

Twilight golf, I believe, will become more popular than ever, especially if there is an extension of daylight saving time as there was in the last war. I also think that a program may be developed whereby golf professionals might lecture thousands of caddies on subjects which might be of value in our civilian defense program.

Throw Field Open

While active service probably will claim many of our leading professional stars, I believe the departure of those stars will tend to throw the competitive field wide open and bring many young unknown experts to the fore.

England, in its darkest hour, did not abolish golf. The nation's leaders believed it had its part in the country's recreational and morale program. And so it should prove valuable here, for as a game which provides exercise and relaxation, golf has no superior.

The P. G. A., by popular subscription of its members, sent a Red Cross ambulance to Great Britain in 1940. During that year our organization raised $50,000 for the Red Cross in a series of matches played throughout the nation. In 1941 another $20,000 was raised for the U. S. O.

Possibilities

These facts are mentioned simply to point out the possibilities there are for golfers, both amateur and professional, to help now in a greater measure than ever before. And our Tournament Bureau is well organized to conduct exhibition matches in the same fine spirit as was manifested in the first World War, when Chick Evans, Bobby Jones, Walter Hagen, and Francis Ouimet co-operated with other players to raise thousands of dollars for the Red Cross.

The Professional Golfers Association, with capable and energetic Ed Dudley as its President, will do its full share to help in the common cause of all Americans—to win this war.

Fellow Players Pick Snead To Win Los Angeles Tourney

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9 (AP)—Professional playmates of West Virginia Sammy Snead have named him as the one most likely to win the $10,000 Los Angeles open which started today.

Snead undoubtedly has the shots necessary to capture this richest of California winter links attractions, and his 1941 record in tournament competition topped the pro ranks in number of victories. He won six tournaments and more than $11,000 in prize money.

Nearest Rival

His nearest rival in pre-tournament selection here is wee Ben Hogan, the little Texas-born dynamiter who pressed Sam for victory achievements last year and passed him, and all the rest of the pros, in gathering money and points in the Vardon Trophy competition.

Hogan, who won $16,058 in the golfers' fiscal year between Jan. 1 and last Nov. 1, had an average of 70.44 strokes in 89 rounds of golf. Snead, in 82 rounds, had 70.80, which is cutting a thin margin.

Neither has won the Los Angeles open, however, and its long history is studded with big names who trailed far behind as play progressed. Last year Hogan wound up three strokes back of winner Johnny Bulla's 281, while Snead finished 15 strokes off the pace.

The 17th edition of the L. A. open will be at Hillcrest Country Club over a stern 72-par course. Only other time it was held there MacDonald Smith walked off with the marbles for the third time with a 72-hole score of 281. That was in 1932, and Smith added his fourth triumph in the event two years later.

Hillcrest was closed yesterday, but the young army of 125 eligibles found other courses to shoot final practice rounds.

Chief absentee on the scene is national open champion Craig Wood, who decided to take a rest for awhile, but present and ready to challenge Snead, Hogan and the rest of the field for first money of $3,500 are most of the other ranking pros.

They had been toughened up for the invading stars. But Jimmy Demaret of Detroit innocently wangled one concession for the players.

From the eighth tee, high on a hill overlooking a narrow fairway, he saw a five-foot spruce tree some 50 yards ahead and slightly to the left.

"That tree is right where your ball ought to go," exclaimed Jimmy. He proved it by shooting to the right of the tree—and into the rough.

"Did you mean what you said about that little tree?" asked a Hillcrest official.

"I sure did!"

"The tree will be removed," said the official and ordered it done at once.

Sports Around the Hub

Cronin Must Delay Making Plans

With both Ted Williams and Johnny Pesky in class 1-A and subject to Army call at any moment, and Eddie Pellagrini apt to join them soon, the situation at Fenway Park becomes more confusing by the hour. When the reclassification of Williams was first announced it was supposed that Manager Joe Cronin would fill the vacancy in left field. But the new status of Pesky, last year's most valuable American Association player at Louisville, probably has wrecked that plan.

It is by now apparent that Cronin must postpone his 1942 scheming until opening day, or close to it. Under present condition, players are liable to be called to the colors with 24 hours notice. No one can tell accurately at this time when Williams and Pesky will go, or when Pellagrini or Dom Di Maggio will follow. The same applies to the Braves.

Harold Kaese, the University Club ace, can beat everybody else in the state at squash racquets, but seems unable to get past H. Sherman Howes, Jr. Kaese has tried it several times, without success. Howes retired the Middlesex Bowl by winning his third straight title yesterday after a hard-fought match, 14—15, 15—8, 10—15, 15—10, 18—16. As the score indicates, the final game was in doubt until the deciding points. However, the Middlesex Bowl was stolen about a week ago and has not been located.

The Boston Y. M. C. A. will start a series of indoor ski classes next Monday evening, with Ruth Manchester of the Appalachian Mountain Club as the chief instructor. The classes will meet twice weekly, on Monday and Friday. Next Thursday evening at the Arena the Boston "Y" will also begin a series of figure skating classes, under the direction of Edi Scholdan.

The Harvard-Cornell basketball game at Cambridge tonight marks the opening of the 39th Eastern Intercollegiate League season. While the Crimson is tackling strong Dartmouth tomorrow evening, the Cornell five will be at New Haven for a test with Yale. Pennsylvania and Columbia go into action next week, but Princeton's '42 debut is postponed until Jan. 31. Seats will be at a premium tonight and tomorrow in the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building.

Shorts . . . Jack Ryder, the B. C. track coach, has lost Gil Walker for the rest of the winter. The Everett sprinter was forced to leave school. He also ran No. 1 on the mile relay team . . . Brighton, Hyde Park and South Boston won openers in the Boston Hockey Conference. English triumphed in the City League . . . The temperature was 10 below as B. C. beat New Hampshire, 7-5, on the ice at Durham . . . This is Park Department night at the Boston City Club . . . Saturday dates bring together B. U. and Trinity at Hartford in swimming, and B. C. and Princeton at Princeton in hockey.

The Greater Boston League is active tomorrow evening at the Garden; the Bay State's League at the Arena . . . The apparent enthusiasm of Ted Williams as he awaits an Army call is genuine. It is a new adventure to him. Not only that, Ted is always happy if he can be around shooting, whether it be with a bat or gun . . . Fred Fitzsimmons is now operating a bowling alley in Brooklyn . . . A Kansas University official has charged that Lester Layton, University of Oklahoma athlete, is on the Red Sox pay roll. But Layton's denial is: "If the Red Sox are paying me, they sure are behind on the payments." He is a promising outfielder . . . Harvard pinned Tufts to the mat, 29-5, with Vern Miller winning his heavyweight match in 1m. 26s.

Rhode Island State retained its perfect cage record by taking Maine, 79-48. Modzelewski tallied 34 points . . . Colby leads the Maine Intercollegiate League hockey race as a result of an 8-2 win over Bowdoin . . . The two-day Eastern States speed skating tourney opens tomorrow at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. There are races for both men and women . . . The Los Angeles open golf tourney was under way today, the first of California's rich winter trail . . . The world three-cushion billiards championship opens tonight in Chicago and runs through Jan. 23 . . . The Brown varsity and freshman cage teams have tallied 50 or more points in every game . . . When both the varsity and freshman teams of Northeastern turned back New Hampshire on the court the other night, it was the first time since 1939. E. R.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 8

East

St. Francis 67, Geneva 52.
Fordham 53, Georgetown 31.
Rhode Island State 79, Maine 48.
St. Anselm's 44, Bates 27.
Setonhall 58, St. Francis (Loretto, Pa.) 30.
Findlay 38, Adrain 29.
Lawrence Tech 39, Otterbein 29.
Kent State 35, John Carroll 28.
Wooster 64, Ohio Wesleyan 39.
Drexel Tech 61, Hampden-Sydney 34.

South

Austin Peay 63, McKendree 35.
Virginia Medical 43, Lynchburg 31.
Maryland 35, Virginia 34.
Mississippi State 47, Spring Hill 31.
William and Mary 47, V. M. I. 42.
Roanoke 34, Catawba 21.

Midwest

Emporia State 40, Washburn 20.
Pittsburgh (Kas.) T. 37, St. Benedict's 27.
Hamline 45, Macalester 29.
Bethany (Kas.) 34, Bethel 27.
Southwestern (Kas.) Mexico City Y. M. C. A. 34.
Augustana 48, South Dakota State 36.
West Texas State 64, Evansville 45.
Depauw 38, Ball State 30.
Grand Rapids 42, Detroit Tech 40.
Wichita 34, Friends 32.
Missouri Valley 41, Westminster 37.
Detroit 36, Assumption 24.

West

St. Mary's 39, California 35.
Texas Tech 53, Arizona 47.
Eastern Washington 54, Gonzaga 39.
Texas Mines 50, New Mexico A. and M. 33.
Montana State Normal 47, Ricks 40.
Lewiston Normal 55, Whitworth 43.
Whitman 49, Portland 39.
Arizona T. (Tempe) 46, Hardin-Simmons 38.
Montana State 58, Idaho Southern 39.
Southwestern (Texas) 41, Texas A. and I. 34.

Intercollegiate Tennis In New Orleans This Year

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Dr. Wilbur C. Smith, Athletic Director at Tulane University, announced here that the national intercollegiate tennis tournament will be held this June at Tulane.

The Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, has been the site of the tournament for the past 40 years. The shift to New Orleans was made under the new rotating plan adopted by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 8

National League

Brooklyn 5, Detroit 4.
Chicago 5, Montreal 1.

American League

Washington 8, New Haven 3.
Providence 4, Indianapolis 3.

American Association

Kansas City 4, St. Paul 2.
Omaha 6, Tulsa 3.

Tonight's Schedule

American Association

Minneapolis at Dallas.

Eastern Amateur League

New York at Atlantic City.
River Vale at Washington.

Mel Sheppard 600

NEW YORK (AP)—The name of the Millrose 600, one of the features of the track and field games at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 7, has been changed to the Mel Sheppared 600 in honor of the famous Olympic champion who passed on recently. Sheppard, long connected with the Millrose A. A., is the former record holder at the distance, indoors and outdoors. Roy Cochrane of Indiana won the event last year and has been invited to compete again.

Sports Suspended

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — Howard College announces suspension of its intercollegiate football program for the duration of the national emergency. Howard, a co-educational school of about 700 enrollment, is a member of the Dixie Conference and in 1941 won four games, tied one and lost five.

Canadian Amateur Hockey

Results Jan. 8

Quebec Senior

Quebec 4, Montreal Pats 2.
Montreal Canadiens 4, Montreal Royals 1.

A. B. C. Senior League

Calgary 7, Lethbridge 3.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 8

At Cambridge Mass.: Harvard 29, Tufts 5; Harvard Freshmen 36, Tufts Freshmen 0.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 8

At Durham, N. H.—Boston College 7, New Hampshire 5.
At Waterville, Maine—Colby 8, Bowdoin 2.

Dr. Lawson Clark of Indianapolis ordered his 1942 Purdue-Indiana football game ticket 364 days ahead.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	650,000
Previous day's sales	532,900
1942 volume to date	3,785,110
1941 volume to date	3,309,080

Rail Stocks Show Gain In Uneven Mart

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP) — Rail stocks and bonds today held the buying interest of financial markets.

Transportation issues were out in front of the share list at the start. While other groups were heartened by the recovery trend, many leaders failed to participate to any noticeable degree. Gains for favorites, running to a point or so at the best, were reduced here and there near the final hour, and losers were plentiful. Active periods were interspersed with slowdowns and transfers were at the rate of about 650,000 shares.

The war news from Russia, Africa, Malaya and the Philippines was about a stand-off, brokers said, and tax worries continued to chill speculative incentives for an assortment of securities. At that, the three-day backslide in the averages inspired bidding on the idea there was a chance for a technical rebound.

Among the better share movers were Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Pennsylvania, American Smelting, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and Patino Mines.

American Telephone fell nearly 3 points at one interval but came back partly. Laggards included Douglas Aircraft, Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak, J. C. Penney, Standard Oil (N. J.), Chrysler, General Motors and National Distillers.

In the curb plus marks were attached to Creole Petroleum, Lake Shore, Parker Pen and Plough, Inc. Aluminum of America slipped, along with Humble Oil and Phoenix Securities.

Renewed demand for a large group of railroad issues kept the bond market pointing higher today.

Going into the final hour numerous carrier obligations had tacked on plus signs of major fractions to as much as 2 points and the general run of corporates held steadily on the advancing side.

Dealers attributed the buying to two factors: the possibility the Interstate Commerce Commission will grant a rate boost, and prospects for greatly increased passenger revenue as a result of curtailment of automobile use.

Foreign dollar loans also made a bid for attention, with demand concentrated on the Latin-American division. Sao Paulo stamped 8s of '50 jumped around 5 points and smaller gains were posted for Denmark 4½s, Copenhagen 4½s, Uruguay 4½s and Argentine February 4s of '72.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May wheat				
Chicago	1.29⅛	1.28⅜	1.28⅜	1.28⅛
Minneapolis	1.24½	1.24	1.24¼	1.24⅛
Kansas City	1.23⅜	1.23	1.23¼	1.23
Winnipeg	.79	.78¾	.79	.78⅞
July wheat				
Chicago	1.30¼	1.29¾	1.30⅛	1.29¾
Minneapolis	1.25⅞	1.25⅜	1.25⅝	1.25½
Kansas City	1.24⅛	1.24	1.24	1.23¾
Winnipeg	.80⅛	.79⅞	.80	.80
Sept. wheat				
Chicago	1.31⅜	1.31¼	1.31⅛	1.31¼
Minneapolis	.....	.....	1.26⅞	1.26¾
May corn				
Chicago	.85½	.85¼	.85⅜	.85½
Kansas City	.80¾	.80½	.80⅝	.80⅝
July Corn				
Chicago	.87½	.87⅜	.87⅜	.87½
Kansas City	.82⅝	.82⅜	.82⅝	.82½
May Oats				
Chicago	.58½	.58¼	.58⅜	.58½
Minneapolis	.54¾	.54½	.54¾	.54⅝
Winnipeg	.49⅜	.49⅛	.49¼	.49⅜
Rye, Chicago				
May	.80¼	.79¼	.79⅞	.79⅛
July	.82⅜	.81⅞	.82¼	.81½
Sept.	.84½	.83⅞	.84¼	.83⅝

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.81¾	11.84⅜	1.81¾	1.83¾	11.82
July	1.84	1.86½	1.83⅜	1.85⅜	1.84

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Jan.	10.53	10.65	10.53	10.57	10.55
March	12.00	12.10	12.00	12.05	11.92
May	12.20	12.32	12.20	12.27	12.20
July	12.40	12.52	12.40	12.50	12.37

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8
May				95.5b	95.8
July	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.2
Tops					
March	126.0b	127.0a	...	...	125.7
May	125.8b	126.8a	...	...	125.5
July	125.5b	126.5a	...	...	125.5

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	17.70	17.87	17.70	17.87	17.75
May	17.89	18.04	17.87	18.02	17.92
July	17.98	18.14	17.98	18.11	18.00
October	18.03	18.19	18.03	18.19	18.05
December	18.20	18.20	18.20	18.20	18.08

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.71	13.83	13.71	13.82	13.71
July	13.74	13.83	13.74	13.80	13.71

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	.....	.....	.....	15.00b	15.00
June	.....	.....	.....	15.00b	15.00
bBid.					

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y March No 3					2.99b 2.99
b Bid					

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.62	8.62	8.61	8.62	8.62
May	8.68	8.68	8.64	8.65	8.67

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.25b	6.35a	..	..	6.31
b—Bid.	a—Asked.				

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*January	34.05	34.30	34.05	34.15	33.95
*February	34.35	34.65	34.35	34.60	34.35
*March	34.55	34.80	34.55	34.75	34.50
Eggs					
†January	32.10	32.75	32.10	32.70	32.00
†October	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	32.85
‡February	31.10	31.65	31.10	31.65	31.00
*S.s. †R.s. ‡F.g.f.					
Potatoes					
March	3.24	3.28	3.24	3.36	3.25
November	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	...

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jan 8
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	1	47	47	47	Jan 8
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Dec31
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	1	11	11	11	— ¼
45	34⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	34	37⅜	36½	37⅛	+ ⅝
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	4	½	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	9	2⅛	2	2⅛	
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	19	⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	20	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	2	15¼	15	15¼	Jan 7
23⅝	17⅛	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	8	21⅞	21½	21½	— ¼
11¼	4⅝	Allen Indust (1)	1	5	5	5	Jan 8
167½	135¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	4	146	144	145	—1¾
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Dec31
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	4	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
9	5	Allied Stores	9	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	5	80⅜	80⅜	80⅝	+ ⅜
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	4	29	28¾	29	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	3	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 6
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½k	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec31
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	5	52	52	52	Jan 8
227⅛	143⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	1	21	21	21	Jan 8
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	4	43¾	43¼	43⅜	—1⅛
9¾	5½	Am Bank N(.10e)	9	7½	7½	7½	
8¼	1½	Am Bosch	2	4½	4½	4½	Jan 8
39	26½	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	2	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	1	1½	1½	1½	
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	1	61½	61	61	+ ⅛
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	160	160	Dec31
34⅜	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	18	32¾	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	72	71½	72	+ ½
23⅛	16¼	Am Ch & C (2g)	1	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	108	108	Dec24
121	101½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	90	86⅞	86⅞	—6½
8¾	4¾	Am Col'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 8
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	19	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅞
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1⅝e)	12	19¼	18¼	19¼	+1⅛
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	Jan 7
6½	3¾	Am European	1	5	5	5	Dec31
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24⅜	11⅞	AFP $6 pf (1½g)	3	22	22	22	+2
28⅜	14¾	AFP $7 pf (1¾g)	27	25	23¼	25	+2
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pt	12	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ¼
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	7	31⅝	31½	31½	
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	5	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Dec31
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	3	45	44¼	44¼	Jan 8
2⅛	1	Am Ice	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 8
30½	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	25	25	25	Dec31
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 8
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	11	6½	6½	6½	Dec31
50	38	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	39	39	39	Dec31
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	10	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	6	87½	87	87½	
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 8
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	4	22	22	22	+ ¾
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	14	¾	¾	¾	
463¼	203¾	APL $6 pf (1¼k)	9	261¼	251⅜	251½	+ ⅜
39	17½	AP&L $5 pf .94k	8	22	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	31	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	18	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
⅞	⅛	Am Saf R (1½g)	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 6
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 6
45⅜	33⅜	Am Smelt (3½g)	22	41⅞	40⅞	41⅞	+1⅜
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	9	145¾	144	145¾	Jan 7
54	29½	Am Snuff (1e)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¾
28½	19⅜	Am Stl Fdrs 2g)	16	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	— ¼
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	5	10	10	10	Jan 6
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.50)	7	8½	8	8½	Jan 6
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	8	20½	19⅞	20½	+ ½
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	96	96	96	Jan 7
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	19	19	
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	35	125¾	123	125⅝	— ⅛
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	7	48½	48	48½	+1⅞
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	16	49¼	48⅜	49	+ ½
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	2	143	142	142	Jan 8
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	3	4½	4½	4½	Jan 8
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose (1⅜e)	16	25⅞	25½	25½	+ ⅛
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	116	116	116	
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Jan 2
8⅜	3½	Am Woolen	5	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	Jan 8
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12g)	5	74½	74	74	+ ⅜
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	47	47	47	Dec30
30	22½	Anaconda (2½g)	39	27⅛	26⅞	27	
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	2	17	17	17	+ ½
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	
2¼	¾	A P W Paper	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 7
337⅜	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	2	34	33¾	34	
112¼	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	109⅜	109⅜	Jan 2
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm I pr pf 1½k	1	62	62	62	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	Dec23
34⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2¼g	12	25¾	25¼	25⅜	— ⅜
9¾	6½	Arnold Con (⅛e)	2	7	7	7	Jan 8
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3⅝	⅜	⅜	Jan 8
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jan 8
102½	76	As D 2pf (19¾k)	7	76½	76	76	Dec29
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	2	20	20	20	— ½
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF 1e)	72	30⅛	29	29¾	+ 1¼
70¼	56⅜	Atch T&S Fpf (5	4	63¾	63	63¾	+1¾
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	25	24⅜	23¼	24⅛	+1⅛
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	33½	33	33	—1
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	45	45	45	+ ½
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	24	21⅝	21	21	— ¼
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Jan 7
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
51⅜	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	49	49	49	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 5
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	3	8½	8½	8½	Jan 8
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	17	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	16	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	26	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
8⅛	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	17	6⅜	6	6½	+ ⅜
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	4	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅜
13½	7	Barber As ⅛e)	4	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅜
9⅞	5½	Barker Bros (1g)	3	5⅝	5½	5½	Jan 8
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	48	10¼	9⅞	10	
24⅞	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	5	17⅜	17	17	— ½
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	19	19	19	Jan 7
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23	23	23	+ ¼
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	116⅜	116⅝	116⅝	Dec30
8½	6½	Beid-Hem (.80)	5	7½	7	7½	Dec31
41⅛	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	15	38	37⅛	37¼	— ¾
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind (1.70g)	5	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅜
57	50	Bent Ind pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec30
34¾	19⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	23	22½	23	+ ⅜
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	14	64⅛	63⅜	63¾	+ ⅛
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	121	120	121	Jan 7
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	9	20½	20	20½	— ⅛
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 8
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	3	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 3
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	24	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ¼
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	—1⅜
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	6	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	—1⅛
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	17	20⅜	20	20¼	+ ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	15	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅜
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Jan 6
17¼	16½	Brewing C(new)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jan 8
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	7	16⅞	16½	16⅜	— ⅛
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¾
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	41	40¼	40¼	— ¼
2⅜	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 5
6⅜	1	Bkly-Man Tr	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	4	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ¼
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	Dec31
23½	11⅜	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	13	13	13	
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	2	3¼	3	3	— ¼
7	3⅜	Budd Wh (1.05g)	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	2	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	Jan 8
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25	25	25	
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	
9⅜	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2⅝	2½	2½	Jan 8
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20	20	20	Jan 6
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 8
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jan 8
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	4	18½	18¼	18¼	Jan 7
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54½	54½	54½	N'v13
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	4	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	3	13½	13	13½	+ ¼
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	10	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	— ¼
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	57	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	2	34½	33⅞	33⅞	Jan 7
3⅜	1⅜	Capital Ad A	10	2	2	2	Jan 8
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jan 7
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	10	3¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 8
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	2	65	65	65	—2
50⅜	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	41½	41	41¼	
29⅜	18½	Celanese (2)	5	20⅜	20	20	
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	7	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	17	20¼	19½	20¼	+1¼
3½	1⅜	Cent Foundry	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 8
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	4	2½	2½	2½	
17	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	12	16¾	16	16½	+1
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Dec31
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	4	28⅛	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19	19	19	Jan 6
22½	14¾	Cham P&F (1g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 7
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 5
44½	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	24	36	35¼	35⅝	+ ¼
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec31
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	17	3⅝	3½	3½	Jan 7
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	14	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	21	10⅜	9¾	10¼	+ ½
8½	⅛	Chi Mail Or (⅛g)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jan 6
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (⅛e)	5	16¾	16⅜	16½	— ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 8
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 8
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jan 5
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	2	12	12	12	Jan 8
3	1	Childs Co	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	29	47⅜	46⅜	47	
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
4½	2	City Stores	2	2½	2⅜	2½	Jan 5
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	1	34½	34½	34½	Jan 8
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	4	28½	28½	28½	— ½
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	8	42⅜	42½	42½	+ ¼
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	4	36	35⅜	36	+ ⅜
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	21	72¾	70	71	—1½
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (.55a)	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jan 7
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 8
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	17	17	17	+ ⅛
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jan 8
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	4	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	Jan 8
4⅞	1	Col G&E (.10g)	21	1⅝	1½	1½	
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	51	51	51	
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	6	6	6	Jan 8
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	24	24	24	Jan 8
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	1	66½	66½	66½	Jan 7
31	16½	Comi Credit (3)	12	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ¼
37⅞	19½	Coml Inv Tr (3)	27	22½	22	22½	+ ⅞
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	5	100	100	100	Dec30
11⅞	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	32	8⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ¾
1¼	⅛	Com'th & South	44	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	43¼	42½	42⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	7½	Com'th Edis	16	23½	23	23¼	
4	2¼	Conde Nast(¾g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 8
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 3¼s 46-44	105.12	105.12	105.12
3 4s 54-44	108.25	108.25	108.25
32 4¼s 52-47	115.31	115.31	115.31
14 2½s 72-67	100.7	100.5	100.5

New York City Bonds

63 3s 80	104½	104	104½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 AbitibiP&P5s 53	55	55	55
2 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	90	90	90
5 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	62½	62½	62½
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
36 Am & For P 5s 2030	66¾	66	66½
4 Am Int 5½s 49	97½	97½	97½
1 Am T & T 3¾s 66	108	108	108
15 Am T & T 3¼s 61	108⅜	107⅞	107⅞
54 Am T & T 4s 56	108⅜	107⅞	108
10 Ann Arbor 4s 95	67	67	67
2 Arm Del 4s 57	105	105	105
3 Arm Del 4s 55	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
5 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅛	108	108
3 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 AT&SFRky M 4s 65	105	105	105
16 AC Line 1st 4s 52	81⅞	81⅝	81⅝
19 AC Line cit 4s 52	72	71½	72
66 AC Line 4½s 64	66	65¾	66
17 AC Line 5s 45	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	35	35	35
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	29½	28½	29½
5 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	99½	99	99½
14 B&O 1st mtg 4½ st	64½	63¼	64¼
70 B&O 5s st A	37	36	36⅞
11 B&O 95 st C	41½	40⅞	41½
34 B&O 2000 st D	36¾	36	36¾
16 B&O 96 st F	36⅞	36½	36⅞
201 B&O cv 60 st	36⅜	35⅜	36¼
41 B&O 4s 48	61½	60½	61⅝
53 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	53¼	52¼	53
11 B&O S W 50 st	44½	44⅜	44½
19 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	53¼	52	52¾
8 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	53¼	51½	52¼
36 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	97	96⅝	97
10 BenefindLoan 2¼s 50	99	99	99
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104	104	104
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104½	104½	104½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	102	102	102
21 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39½	38⅞	38⅞
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	72	72	72
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	106	106	106
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	87½	87¼	87½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	104	104	104
32 Buf R&P 5T st	39	38⅝	39
6 Bur Ced&Nor 5s 34	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
15 Bur CR&No 5s 34 ct	5½	5¼	5½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
2 Can Sou 5s 62	82	82	82
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Ujy	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	109⅛	109⅛	109⅝
1 Can Nat 4½s 56	106	106	106
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	83½	83	83½
11 Can Pac 4s perp	68¼	68	68¼
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	94½	94½	94½
3 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	3¼	3¼	3¼
13 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	3¼	2¾	3½
78 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13	12⅜	12⅞
19 Cen New Eng 4s 61	68¾	68¼	68¾
94 Cen Pac 5s 60	54¾	53⅞	54
73 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	73	72¾	72¾
23 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	16¾	16¼	16⅜
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
3 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	15	15	15
3 Centain-td 5½s 48	81	80⅞	81
11 C & O 4½s 92	128½	128½	128½
11 C & O 3½s 96 D	102½	102½	102½
12 C & O rfg 3½s 96E	102½	102⅜	102½
27 Chi & Alton 3s 49	14⅞	13⅜	14⅞
31 CB & Q 4½s 77	71¾	71	71¾
31 CB & Q gen 4s 58	81¼	80⅜	80⅜
2 CB & Q 4s Ill 49	93½	93½	93½
19 Chi & E Ill inc 97	26⅞	26¼	26⅞
32 Ch Gt W inc 4½s 2038	41¼	40½	40½
19 Chi Gt West 4s 88	64½	63¾	64
3 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	61¾	61¼	61¾
1 Chi I &L6s66	9½	9½	9½
157 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	11	10½	10¾
44 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
32 CH & SP 4½s 89F	43	42¼	43
52 CH & SP 4½s 89C	43¼	42½	43¼
33 CM & SP 4½s 89E	43½	42½	43
140 CM & SP gen 4s 89	42⅛	40¾	42
5 CM & SP 5½s	39	39	39
20 Chi & NW 4½s236	29¾	29	29¼
32 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	16	15¾	15⅞
13 Chi NW gm 87	25¾	25½	25½
43 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
128 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	13¾	13⅝	13⅜
153 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	15¾	15½	15⅝
19 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	15¾	15½	15¾
18 Chi&NW 4s 87	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	24½	24½	24½
12 Chi&NW 3½s 87	24¼	24	24⅛
2 CRI&P 4½s 52a	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
47 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2	1¾	2
68 CRI&P 4s 88	21½	21	21
1 CRI&P 4s 88ct	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
192 CRI&P rfg 4s234	11¾	11¼	11½
1 CRI&NO 5s 34	75	75	75
4 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	65	65	65
10 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	52	52	52
10 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	97	97	97
2 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Childs Co 5s 43	38½	38½	38½
1 Choc Okl&G 5s 52	19½	19½	19½
1 Cin Un Term 3¼s 71	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
63 CCC&StL 4½s 77	52⅛	50⅞	51¾
11 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	80	79	80
11 Clev Un Term 4½s 72	79¾	79¾	79¾
6 Clev n Term 5s 73	70	70	70
19 Clev n Term 4½s 77C	63¼	62¾	63⅛
10 Col F&I 5s 70	84	84	84
35 Col&So 4½s 80	17¾	17	17¼
4 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	102	102	102
8 Columbia G 5s 52 May	102	101¾	101¾
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	102	100½	100⅞
1 ComlMack inc 69ww	25½	25¼	25½
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 ComwlthEd cv 3½s 58	108½	108½	108½
13 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103⅜	103	103⅜
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	105½	105½	105½
7 Con Edis 3½s 58	108½	108½	108½
13 Con Edis 3½s 56	104½	104⅛	104½
10 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
1 Con Rys 4s 54	24½	24½	24½
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	83	82½	83
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	29	29	29
1 CubaNoRy 5½s 42rct	26½	26½	26½
5 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	29½	29½	29½
2 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
175 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	57½	56¾	57
1 D&RG 4½s 36	13	13	13
114 D&RG 4s 36	13¼	12¾	13
3 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	1½	1½	1½
59 D&RG West 5s 78	13¼	12⅝	13¼
1 DMoin&FtD 4s 35ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	17	17	17
1 El Paso&SW 5s 65	60	60	60
1 Erie 4¾s 57	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
103 Erie 4½s 2015	52	51½	52
10 Erie 4s 95	87½	87	87⅛
6 Firestone T&R 3s 61	93½	93¼	93½
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
3 Francis Sug 6s 56	73	73	73
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96¾	96¾	96¾
22 Goodrich 4½s 56	95⅝	95	95⅝
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	104	103⅛	104
12 Gt Nor 5s 73	97	56½	97
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	88	87⅞	88
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Gt Nor 4s 46G	99½	99	99½
24 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97¼	96½	97
23 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	79	78	78
2 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	71¼	71¼	71¼
2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	56½	55½	56⅞
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	78	78	78
19 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38½	37½	38½
20 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	41½	40⅞	41¼
111 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10½	10	10½
16 Ill Cen 3½s 52	39¾	38⅜	39¾
7 Ill Cen 4s 52	45¼	45	45
11 Ill Cen 4s 53	42¾	41¼	42¾
105 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43¼	42½	43⅛
184 Ill Cen 4½s 66	44½	43¾	44½
10 Ill Cen 5s 55	53½	53½	53½
2 Ill Cen Cairo 4s 50	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	39¼	39¼	39¼
4 Ill Cen St L 3½s 51	45	45	45
118 IC&CSL&NO 4s '63 A	46½	45¼	46
133 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	42¼	41⅜	42
2 Indpls & Lou 4s '56	22⅝	22½	22⅝
3 Inland Stl 3s '61	105	104⅜	105
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Int Gt Nor 6s '52	1¾	1½	1¾
46 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13¾	13¼	13¾
3 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	13	12¼	13
23 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	13⅛	12¾	13⅛
14 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	24½	23⅞	24½
12 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	94	93⅞	94
10 Int T&T 4½s '52	42½	42½	42½
14 Int T&T 5s '55	45½	45	45½
16 James F&Clea 4s '59	48¾	48	48⅝
48 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	44	43	44
2 KKC Pt S & M 4s '36 ct	42	42	42
21 K C South 5s '50	69	68¾	69
2 K C South 3s '50	63	63	63
3 K C Term 4s '60	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	76⅜	76¼	76⅜
4 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	78½	76½	76½
5 Lac Gas 5s '39	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Lautaro Nit inc 75	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 Leh & NY 4s 45	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50¾	50¼	50¾
38 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36¼	35¼	35¼
31 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33¼	32¼	32⅞
49 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30¾	29½	30½
51 Leh Val Term 5s 54	54½	54½	54½
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	95½	94¾	95½
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97	97	97
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	90	90	90
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	85	85	85
2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
1 Maine Cen 4s 52	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	80	80	80
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50½	49½	50½
23 Manati Sug 4s 57	47	46	47
5 Mich Cen 4½s '79	62	62	62
2 Mid&Nor cn 4½s '37	37¼	37¼	37¼
2 Mid&Nor 1st 4½s '39	65	65	65
8 Mil Spa&NW 4½s '47	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
3 MSP&SS Mar 5½s '78	61	61	61
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	11¼	11	11¼
41 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11¼	10½	10⅝
3 Mo-Ill 5s '59	97½	97½	97½
107 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	30	28⅞	29⅞
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	9¾	9	9¾
86 M-K-T 4½s '78	25¾	24½	25¾
46 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	36¼	35¾	36
31 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	24¾	23⅝	24¾
28 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	26⅞	26½	26½
197 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	27	25⅞	26½
55 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	27	26¼	26⅔
10 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	27⅜	26¾	27⅜
16 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	26¾	26¾	26¾
88 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	27	25⅞	26⅜
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 J ct	26¼	26¼	26¼
59 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	21¾	21¾	21¾
10 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s '38	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
5 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	47	47	47
8 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¾	104½	104¾
1 Montreal Tr 4s 41	80¼	80¼	80¼
24 Mor & Essex 3¾s 55	41	39¼	39¾
26 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	36⅝	36½	36⅝
19 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39	38⅞	39
3 ashCha&StL 4s 78	68	67¾	67¾
7 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 N O Pub Sv 5½s 2037	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	75⅛	74	74
4 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	40	39⅞	40
20 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	42	40¾	42
9 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	40½	40½	40½
3 NO&Greenwd L5s46	72½	70¼	70¼
6 NY & Putnam 4s 93	45½	44	45
130 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58	56¾	58
197 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52	50⅞	52
7 NYC cn 4s 98	57¼	57¼	57¼
12 NYC 3¾s 46	95	94¾	95
68 NYC cv 3½s 52	59½	57¾	59½
11 NYC&HR 3½s 97	78¼	78¼	78¼
4 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	58	58	58
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	55¾	52⅞	55
31 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	78¼	77¾	78
211 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	65⅜	64¾	65¼
5 NY Dock Co 4s 51	61¼	61¼	61¼
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108	108	108
3 NY Edis 3¼s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 NYGEI H&P 4s 49	112½	112½	112½
2 NYLack&W 4½s 73	58	57⅞	58
125 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	30⅜	29¾	30¼
1 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	47¼	46¾	47
137 NYNH&H 4½s 67	27	26⅜	26½
35 NYNH&H 4s 55	25	24½	25
31 NYNH&H 4s 56	25	24½	25
4 NYNH&H 4s 57	5	5	5
5 NYNH&H 3½s 47	24	24	24
11 NYNH&H 3½s 54	24¼	23½	24¼
4 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	24	23½	24
28 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	4¾	4⅜	4⅜
14 NY O&W gn 4s 55	1½	1⅜	1⅜
6 NY Steam 3½s 63	106	105⅞	105⅞
1 NY S&W gen 5s 40	12½	12½	12½
2 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	30½	30	30½
1 NiagaraSh cv 5½s 50	103	103	103
3 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104⅛	104	104
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
84 Nor Pac 6s 2004	66⅝	66	66
21 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55½	55	55½
20 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55¼	54¼	55¼
21 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51⅜	50½	51⅜
25 Nor Pac 4 s '97	74¾	73½	74¼
32 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅜	42	42⅜
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108	108	108
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108½	108½	108½
9 Okla&G&E5½s '66	108⅛	108	108
5 Ontario Tran 5s '45	102½	102½	102½
6 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '53	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
Otis Steel 4½s '62A	83	83	83
3 Pac Gas & El 3s '70	102¼	102	102
2 Pac G&E 3½s 66	107	107	107
4 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	108	107⅝	108
3 Pac G&E 4s 64	111¾	111	111
14 Pac Co 1st 4s 38	88½	88	88
4 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	108	107¾	108
2 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Para Pict 4s 56	100	100	100
2 Pen Co 4s 63	102	102	102
1 Pen P&L 4¼s 74	106⅛	106¼	106⅛
2 Pen P&L 3½s 69	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Pen RR gen 5s 68	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102¾	102½	102¾
6 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	91⅞	91½	91⅞
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	92½	92½	92½
15 Pen RR 3½s '52	85¾	85	85¾
10 Peoria & East 4s '60	43½	42¾	43½
15 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	5	4¾	5
19 Pere Marq 5s '56	72¼	71⅝	72
17 Pere Marq 4s '56	63¼	62⅞	63
3 Pere Marq 4½s '80	64	63¾	64
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
15 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	24¼	24	24¼
24 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	100¾	100⅝	100¾
1 PCC & SL 4s '57 G	112	112	112
5 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	104	104	104
3 Pitt Steel 4½s '50	99⅞	99¾	99¾
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59 B	62½	62½	62½
10 Pitt & W Va 4½s '60 C	63	63	63
8 Portlw Gen E 4½s '60	80¾	80¼	80¼
5 Readg 4½s 97 A	81⅞	80¾	80¾
1 Rem Rand 3½s 56	101	101	101
3 Readg 4½s 97 B	81	81	81
2 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104	103⅞	104
8 Rio Gr West 1s4s&39	43⅞	43	43⅞
2 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2 Rock Is & Pac 4½s 67	107	107	107
11 RI Ark & La4½s34	12	11⅞	12
15 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7	7	7
6 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	93	93	93
3 StLPeo&NWBs48	33¾	33¾	33¾
41 StL S F 5s 50 B	14½	13⅞	14½
2 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
188 St L S F 4½s 78	14¼	13¾	14
80 StLSF4½s 78ct st	13⅝	13½	13⅝
32 St L S F 4s 50 A	13	12⅝	12⅞
37 St L S F 4s 50A ct	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
37 St L SW 5s 52	38	37	38
7 St L SW rfg 5s 90	18¼	18	18¼
1 St P&KC ShL4½s41	8¼	8¼	8¼
* 8 SA&A Pass 4s 43	3	3	3
98 Sea L 1st 4½s 57	73¾	73½	73½
32 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	67⅜	67¾	67⅜
5 Sea A L 4s 50 st	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛
4 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6	5¾	6
16 Sea AL rfg4s '59 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
25 Sea&AlFla 6s '35 A ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Shell Un 2½s '54	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Skelly Oil 3s '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 So Bell T&T 5s '79	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
69 Sou Pac 4½s '68	53⅛	52	52¾
294 Sou Pac 4½s '81	52½	51¾	52⅜
110 So Pac 4½s '69	52¾	51⅞	52½
115 So Pac rfg 4s '55	64	63⅜	63⅞
98 So Pac cit 4s '49	58	58	58
139 So Pac 3¾s '69	85¼	84½	85
157 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	53¾	52½	53⅛
5 So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	83¼	83¼	83¼
40 South Ry 6½s '56	89½	88¾	89
30 South Ry gen 6s '56	94½	92¾	94¼
30 South Ry cn 4½s '56	92¼	91¾	92¼
119 South Ry gen 4s '56	64¾	64	64½
1 South Ry Mem 5s '96	82	82	82
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s 2028	110½	110½	110½
7 Studebaker cv 6s '45	108¼	108	108¼
1 T RR A St L 4½s 53	109¾	109¼	109⅛
3 Tex & N Or 5s '43	105	105	105
5 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	100	100	100
10 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	101	101	101
33 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	66⅛	66	66
10 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	64¾	64⅛	64⅝
75 Third Ave aj 5s 60	64¾	64¼	64¾
1 Third Ave 4s 60	16¾	16¼	16⅝
5 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	54½	53¾	53¾
21 Unit Drug 5s 53	110¼	110	110¼
1 Un NJ RR&Can 4s 44	94¾	94¾	94¾
10 Utah P&L 5s 44	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Va & SW cn 5s 58	71	70½	71
3 Virginia Ry 3¾s 66	109	109	109
3 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	83	83	83
2 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	38½	38½	38½
15 Wabash 5s 80 asd	25¼	25	25¼
37 Wab Oma 3½s 41 ct	29	29	29
10 Wabash 5s 76 asd	25¼	25	25¼
2 Wabash 4½s 78	24½	24½	24½
2 Wabash 4½s 78 tsd	24½	24½	24½
3 Walwrth 4s 55	85	85	85
6 Warner Bros 6s 48	95½	95¼	95½
50 Warren Bros 6s 41	93½	93½	93½
7 Wash Cen 4s 48	70	69⅞	70
50 West Shore 4s 23561	48½	48	48½
12 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	46	46	46
5 Westn Md 5½s 77A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
17 Westn Md 4s 52	91	90¾	91
11 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	25½	24¾	25½
30 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	25½	24¾	23½
8 Westrn Un 5s 51	86	86	86
16 Western Un 5s 60	84	83	84
4 Western Un 4½s 50	82⅜	82¾	82⅜
54 Wis Cen 4s 49	40	39½	40
6 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Wisc Pub Svc 3¼s 71	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101½	101½	101½
1 Young S&T 3¼s 60	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	70¼	70	70
2 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	70¼	70¼	70¼
4 Argentine 4½s 48	92¾	92½	92½
1 Argentine 4½s 71	77	77	77
5 Australia 5s 55	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
3 Australia 5s 57	61	60⅞	60⅞
21 Australia 4½s 56	55	54¾	54¾
3 Brazil 8s 41	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	20½	20½	20½
20 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	62¼	62¼	62¼
3 Canada 4s 60	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Canada 3s 68	95¼	95¼	95¼
5 Canada 3s 67	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61 asd	13	13	13
10 Chile 7s 42 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Chile 6s 60 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
7 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chile 6s 63	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
11 Colomb

Byrd Would Cut Millions More From Non-Defense Spending

Many Opposed To Advance In Freight Rates

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Copper, lead and zinc interests and independent oil refineries were among additional shippers and producers opposed to the request of the nation's railroads for a general 10 per cent increase in freight rates.

An Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on the application, in which the barge lines have joined, has been in progress here since Monday. The railroads claimed that added revenue was necessary to offset higher operating expenses.

The most strenuous objections so far have been raised by farm groups, led by the Department of Agriculture, which have contended that any increased transportation costs would disrupt farm income and tend to have an inflationary effect.

Fear Inflation

Speaking in behalf of producers of nonferrous metals, C. A. Butler of Butte, Mont., General Traffic Manager of the Anaconda Copper Co., declared that higher freight rates would interfere with the Government's attempt to check rising prices and might prevent needed war production from small high-cost mines.

Representatives of independent oil refineries in Texas and Oklahoma said increased freight costs would upset competitive relationships with major companies, which use pipe lines to ship crude oil.

A number of vegetable and fruit shippers and producers, including witnesses from Florida, have appeared in opposition to the increase.

"To some extent any increases in rates will tend to be inflationary," declared Dr. Frederick V. Waugh of Washington, Assistant Administrator of Marketing, "but we believe this to be more true of foods than of other commodities."

Dr. Waugh was speaking in behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on the proposed new rate schedules sought by the nation's railroads to overcome increased wages and higher operating costs.

Inflation Danger

Arguing that if the ICC should see fit to grant a general rate increase it should not apply to agricultural commodities, or, at least, the rates should be increased less than the rates on other commodities, Dr. Waugh asserted:

"Every family in the country buys foods. Foods represent a particularly big item in the budget of low income families. When food prices go up it is almost necessary that wages be increased without delay.

"Increases in wages give rise to still further increases in prices of commodities and this brings about a spiral of inflation. The department believes that we should carefully avoid such an inflationary spiral and that one of the best ways of doing this is to prevent unnecessary increases in retail prices of foods."

"The petitioners have estimated increased wage and other operating costs at approximately $361,000,000 a year," Mr. Waugh stated. "The department understands that railroad revenue in 1941 was approximately $5,300,000,000. In other words, the increased costs appear to represent 6.8 per cent of the 1941 revenue.

"Therefore, the position of the Department of Agriculture is that the railroads must show that current and prospective conditions require an increase in rates, and, if this can be shown, they must prove the extent of increase necessary.

Speaking in behalf of the railroads, Julius H. Parmelee of Washington, a railroad economics expert, testified earlier that the 10 per cent boost is "absolutely essential" if the railroads are to continue to do their part in winning the war.

Gasoline Stocks Increase in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Total finished and unfinished stocks of gasoline rose to 92,987,000 barrels in the week ended Jan. 3, an increase of 1,854,000 barrels over the preceding week, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

A year ago stocks totaled 85,134,000 barrels.

Daily average crude oil production decreased 42,850 barrels to 4,038,000, compared with 3,367,200 barrels a year earlier.

The industry ran to stills an average of 3,961,000 barrels of crude oil daily and operated at 85.2 per cent of capacity. This compared with 92 per cent of capacity and 4,096,000 barrels in the previous week. A year before the total was 3,588,000 barrels.

Total estimated gasoline output was 13,569,000 barrels, against 13,859,000 last week.

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Wall St. View U. S. Deficit Over-Estimated by Roosevelt

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The President's budget message contained few surprises, at least to Wall Street. The totals were about as foreshadowed by the mood of the public, the size of the arms outlays of other belligerents, and by the President's press conference remarks on December 30 and his Message on the State of the Union this week.

Following figures compare it with the budgets of recent fiscal years, in billions of dollars:

Yr. ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditures Non-Defense	Def.	Total	Def.
		$			
1938	5.9	6.2	1.0	7.2	1.4
1939	5.2	7.5	1.2	8.7	3.5
1940	5.4	7.4	1.6	9.0	3.6
1941	7.6	6.3	6.4	12.7	5.1
1942	11.9	6.6	24.0	30.6	18.6
1943	23.5	6.1	52.8	58.9	35.4

Basis of Comparison

Another basis of comparison is available in figures recently released by the Treasury for the calendar year 1941. This is different from the Treasury's fiscal years, which end June 30. For the calendar years 1941 and 1940 the figures were as follows, in billions of dollars:

	1941	1940
Revenues	8.8	5.8
Outlays		
Non-defense	6.4	7.1
Defense	12.4	2.6
Total	18.8	9.7
Deficit	10.1	3.8

Another interesting comparison is with the figures for World War I. In millions of dollars they were:

Year Ending June 30	Revenues	Expenditures	Deficit
1916	$783	$734	*$48
1917	1,124	1,978	853
1918	3,665	12,697	9,033
1919	5,152	18,515	13,363
1920	6,695	6,403	*292
1921	5,625	5,116	*509

*Surplus

Another interesting comparison is with the figures on necessary arms output given by the President in his Message on the State of the Union. The reader should remember that the arms production figures were for calendar, not fiscal years.

Arms Production Program

1942	Unit cost	Total cost (millions)
60,000 planes	$100,000	$6,000
45,000 tanks	25,000	1,125
20,000 antiaircraft guns	10,000	200
8,000,000 tons shipping	$200 T	1,600
Total		$8,925
1943		
125,000 planes	(as above)	12,500
75,000 tanks	"	1,875
35,000 antiaire. guns	"	350
10,000,000 tons shipping	"	2,000
Total		16,725

Budget Exaggeration Seen

Obviously this total of about $17 billions, even if enlarged by the approximately $6 billion dollars apiece budgeted for the Navy in this and the next fiscal year, will make up only a fraction of the total cost of the war. The other billions will go chiefly into the maintenance of the armed forces, including food, ammunition, transportation, pay, and lease-lend shipments for foreign civilian populations.

Despite the war, the budget has not lost one of its typical Roosevelt touches. It looks rather decidedly as though the estimate for the deficit for the current fiscal year was too large. Beginning in January 1934, the President has had the habit of over-estimating the current deficit and under-estimating the deficit for the "far" fiscal year to end 18 months away. This enabled him to say, in effect, "Though the current deficit is pretty bad, we shall greatly improve the fiscal situation next year." While the war has ended the political necessity for such sugar-coating of deficits, the habit of exaggerating the current deficit seems to persist.

Last October the Bureau of the Budget estimated for the current year as follows:

	Billions $
Outlays	
Non-defense	6.6
Defense	18.6
Total outlays	24.6
Revenues	12.0
Deficit	12.6

The President has stuck to the above quite closely so far as the revenues go; his estimate this week of $11.9 billions is only a tiny fraction off from the October estimate. In fact he apparently estimates that "miscellaneous internal revenues" during the last six months of this fiscal year will show no increase over the six months just passed.

Defense Outlay's Rapid Rise

On the other hand, he has given a mighty lift to the figure for arms outlay, from the October estimate of $18 billions up to $24 billions.

This increase would seem fairly justified by the rapid rise of defense outlays in recent months. In December they were nearly $2,000,000,000, and for the last six months they have run as follows:

	Millions of $
July	960
August	1,124
September	1,320
October	1,527
November	1,437
December	1,750
Total	8,018

A continuation of this rate of climb might produce the following monthly arms outlays:

	Millions dollars
January	2,000
February	2,300
March	2,500
April	2,700
May	3,100
June	3,400
Total	16,000

Add the two six-month totals together and they come out approximately as the President estimates.

However, if such a rate of climb is achieved in the arms program, it should produce a corresponding rate of climb in the "national income," which in turn should produce a pretty sharp rate of climb in the revenues. Certainly they should do better than the October budget estimate, which itself was heavily conservative.

One of the significant things about this week's budget is the apparent abandonment of the goal of covering two thirds of expenditures with revenues. Without the proposed additional $9 billions of taxes, the scheduled proportion in only about 28 per cent; with it, the per cent is only 40. Neither the British nor the Germans are now covering as much as half their budgets with tax revenues, and the Japanese proportion is even lower.

The percentage of the budget covered with taxes should not be confused with the percentage of the national income devoted to arms. It would be theoretically possible for a nation to cover its budget only 10 per cent with taxes, though devoting more than 50 per cent of its national income and of its industrial capacity to arms production. Except for the debt incurred and the post-war interest charges involved, there is no difference from an immediate financing point of view whether the budget is covered with taxes or with private purchase of defense bonds.

Board Shows Why U. S. Clamps Down On Use of Rubber, Tin, Other Goods

NEW YORK (AP)—Here's a concise outline, compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board, explaining why the Federal Government has clamped severe restrictions on the use of rubber, tin and other vital materials produced in the Far East:

Rubber: About 99 per cent of all 1940 imports of crude rubber came from areas now threatened by the armed forces of Japan.

Crude rubber imports in 1940 swelled to 781,000 tons from 470,000 in 1939, because of increased business activity and accumulation of government reserves. Present stocks total about 600,000 tons, with another 125,000 in transit. Normal consumption is about 600,000 tons annually.

Tin: about 77 per cent of total U. S. imports in 1940 came from British Malaya and about 10 per cent from the Netherlands Indies.

Tin imports in 1940 expanded to 125,000 tons from 70,000 in 1939. Total stocks are now estimated at about 140,000 tons. Normal consumption annually is around 100,000 tons.

A new tin smelter under construction in Texas to refine ore from Bolivia and supply about one-fourth the nation's needs.

Tungsten: Nearly three-fifth's of our imports of tungsten, vital to steel making, were supplied by the Far East in 1940. Imports rose to 5,547,000 pounds in the first half of 1941 from 122,000 in the first half of 1939.

Chromite: About one-third of imports came from the Far East in 1940. Imports of this vital steel alloy, and cinchona bark in the first half of 1941 were about quadruple the same 1939 period.

Other important commodities normally imported from the Far East are: Manila fibre; palm oil, required for tin plating; coconut oil, used in making glycerin; kapok, used in life preservers; and various tanning agents, such as mangrove bark.

Of lesser importance are: Sisal, burlap and jute, tapioca, tea, cobalt, tung oil, copra, mahogany, camphor, nutmeg and pepper.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 5

Forms for Making Returns

Forms for filing returns of income for 1941 have been sent to persons who filed returns last year. Failure to receive a form, however, does not relieve a taxpayer of his obligation to file his return and pay the tax on time—on or before March 16 if the return is made on calendar-year basis, as is the case with most individuals.

Forms may be obtained upon request, written or personal, from the offices of collectors and from deputy collectors of internal revenue in the larger cities and towns.

A person should file his return on form 1040, unless his gross income for 1941 does not exceed $3,000 and consists wholly of salary, wages, or other compensation for personal services, dividends, interest, rent, annuities, or royalties, in which event he may elect to file it on Form 1040A, a simplified form on which the tax may be readily ascertained by reference to a table contained in the form.

The return must be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer has his legal residence or principal places of business on or before midnight of March 16, 1942. The tax may be paid in full at the time of filing the return or in four equal installments, due on or before March 16, June 15, Sept. 15, and Dec. 15.

Non-Defense Cut Too Small, Declares Byrd

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Harry Byrd (D-Virginia) of the joint economy committee declared that actual reductions in non-defense expenditures in President Roosevelt's new budget would total only $437,000,000 under those for the current fiscal year.

The President said in his budget message that he was making cuts in routine government expenditures of approximately $1,000,000,000, exclusive of fixed charges. Agreeing that this was substantially correct, Senator Byrd pointed out, however, that the actual saving would be far less because of a $500,000,000 increase in interest charges on the public debt.

Comparing committee recommendations with budget figures, Senator Byrd said it was significant that the group's outline of projected savings had been followed closely by the President.

Urges Greater Cut

The Virginia Senator contended, however, that Mr. Roosevelt had left the road open to ask additional funds for work relief and for farm parity payments, which totaled $212,000,000 this fiscal year but for which no provision was made in the new budget.

"I still think that we can and ought to cut from $1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 off non-defense spending," Senator Byrd said.

He said that the committee had recommended abolition of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration, but that the President had allowed $100,000,000 for the activities of these agencies. The committee urged that $400,000,000 be cut off work relief and the President topped that with a $410,000,000 reduction, Senator Byrd added.

The Senator analyzed other portions of the budget as follows:

In trimming $79,000,000 off highway funds, the President went beyond the committee's recommendation of a $64,000,000 cut. He also cut other public works $105,000,000 where the committee had recommended $96,000,000.

The committee urged that overhead expenses of civil departments be reduced by $100,000,000 and the President made a reduction of only $10,000,000. Similarly, he cut the overhead expense of the Department of Agriculture only $10,000,000 instead of the $50,000,000 sought by the economy group. The President reduced proposed agricultural export subsidies by $90,000,000 instead of the committee-recommended figures of $100,000,000.

Farm Tenancy Stays

The Byrd committee recommended abolition of the farm tenancy program, but Mr. Roosevelt allowed it $3,800,000 in direct appropriations, instead of the $7,122,000 spent in that category this year. He did, however, meet the committee's request for elimination of $3,000,000 for department of agriculture land purchases.

Senator Byrd said the committee would turn its attention immediately to the defense housing setup, where he charged there was an overlapping of activities by several agencies.

Later, Baird Snyder III, Assistant Federal Works Administrator, announced that FWA's division of defense housing personnel would be integrated into the Federal Works Agency organization. He said this would reduce the number of divisions and agencies working on the housing program.

Clark Foreman, director of the division, he added, has been given a special assignment in FWA.

Senator Byrd's committee is composed of members of Congress and officials of the executive branch. Senator Byrd said proposed defense expenditures would be scrutinized in the future.

Sugar Deliveries Up Sharply Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sugar delivered to American markets under the quota system totalled 7,360,080 short tons, raw value, during the first 11 months of 1941, the Agriculture Department reported.

Deliveries during the corresponding period in 1940 totalled 6,323,849 tons.

The deliveries were as follows: By refiners, 5,005,744 tons; by beet sugar processers, 1,746,512; refined sugar by importers, 538,827; and, by mainland cane mills, 68,997.

Stocks of sugar held by the distributors on November 30, 1941, totalled 2,027,125 tons compared with 2,135,208 on the same date in 1940, the Department said.

Puerto Rica Seen Ready To Produce More Sugar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Puerto Rican sugar producers stand ready to produce an additional 300,000 tons of sugar as a means of helping avert the threatened sugar shortage in the United States, J. A. Dickey, Director of the Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, stated.

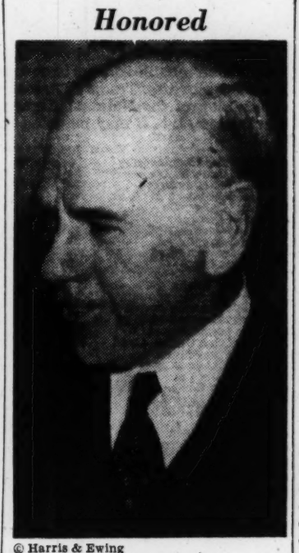
Sugar growers in the territory would need assurance of at least a three-year market for the increased production, however, he said, inasmuch as the expense of the extra planting would not be repaid at present ceiling prices over a shorter period.

Puerto Rico hopes to produce 1,200,000 tons of sugar during 1942 but should be able to furnish 1,500,000 tons during 1943 if the necessary assurances are received from the Government within the next few weeks.

Patterson-Sargent Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Patterson-Sargent Co., paint makers, reported net income for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 of $338,818, equal after preferred dividends to $1.63 a common share. This compared with $191,401, or 90 cents on common, in the preceding fiscal year. Plants are in Cleveland and Long Island City.

Honored



© Harris & Ewing

Eugene G. Grace

Awarded the Bessemer Gold Medal for 1942 by the British Iron and Steel Institute in recognition of his achievements in "fostering collaboration between the steel industries of two leading nations in a great world crisis." In the 45 years in which the medal has been regularly awarded it has gone to only three other Americans—Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab, founder of Bethlehem Steel, and Albert Sauveur, who was the first American metallurgist.

Cut in Warehouse Cotton Surpluses Expected in 1942

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — With Cotton consumption last year almost equalling production, cotton men are looking forward to a substantial reduction in warehouse surpluses which last August stood at 11,578,000 bales.

Leading cotton men believe the outlook is good for the farmers. Not for 12 years has the South's white gold reached the level it attained in 1941, a high of 18.85 cents per pound, and the demand for the commodity is growing daily.

The National Cotton Council said the nation's cotton mills consumed 10,500,000 bales of a crop estimated at 10,976,000, and even then were not able to fill all orders. Ordinarily, said the council, the nation consumes between six and seven million bales annually.

Responsible for the demand is the nation's greatly accelerated armament program. For instance, a single tire on a heavy bomber requires over a half-ton of cotton, a modern battleship uses more cotton than the old sailing vessels for all their spreads of sail, and military experts say it requires 250 pounds of cotton to clothe a soldier.

Army procurements through last November required 12,000,000 cotton sheets, 40,000,000 yards of mosquito netting, 5,000,000 raincoats made of cotton yarn, and approximately 18,000,000 pairs of trousers, 56,000,000 pairs of drawers and undershirts and 17,000,000 shirts, all of cotton.

Other sources of consumption are the increased use of cotton in making airplane wings, bagging, explosives, medical supplies and scores of other articles.

Inability of mills to meet demand last year was not due to a cotton shortage, but the number of spindles in the nation, just 23,000,000 as compared to the World War total of 35,000,000. The decrease came through the failure of many mills during the depression.

Note Circulation Drops in England

LONDON (AP) — For the first time in 18 weeks the bank of England's note circulation registered a decrease, the bank's condition statement disclosed. The decrease totaled £1,897,000.

Large decreases were also recorded in private deposits and government securities, each item showing a decline for the week of more than £63,000,000.

The ratio of reserves to liability was 13.9 per cent compared with 10.1 per cent the same date a year ago.

Henderson's Salary May Be Increased

WASHINGTON (AP) — Leon Henderson, Defense Price Administrator, may get a $2,000-a-year salary increase.

The Senate Banking Committee has recommended an annual salary of $12,000 a year for the Price Administrator. Mr. Henderson now draws $10,000 a year.

Alaska Steamship Rate Increases Are Protested

JUNEAU, Alaska (AP)—Gov. Ernest Gruening denounced as an outrage a 45 per cent increase in freight and passenger rates announced by the Alaska Steamship Company.

The U. S. Maritime Commission authorized the emergency surcharge because of higher wartime costs of operation.

The Governor protested to the Maritime Commission, saying living costs already are so high in the territory that they create a hardship for most families and added costs would create an intolerable condition.

High-Octane 'Gas' Increase Big Problem

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Methods of tripling the nation's yield of high-octane aviation gasoline to supply U. S. armed forces in war continued as the oil industry's No. 1 problem the first week of 1942.

In Texas, the country's key producing State, oil men were keenly aware of increasing demands and pointed refinery construction toward boosted output of fuel for fighters, bomber and trainer planes as well as naval vessels, army tanks and booming defense industry.

Seek New Pools

Also causing wrinkled brows was the request of Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes to continue exploration for new underground pools in the face of a curtailed supply of steel for drilling equipment. Planning to swap material and combine efforts, operators were heartened by a Tulsa OPM official's prediction more repair and maintenance equipment would be made available.

Although highly formative as yet, the plan to convert waste natural gas into synthetic rubber afforded some comfort to the industry which hoped a recently disclosed University of Texas project would receive Federal support. Experts pointed out, however, that obtaining plant equipment and training men to operate it afforded obstacles to fruition of the plan this year.

While the nation's current production temporarily dipped 55,000 barrels of crude daily to 4,046,450 in estimated figures, Texas' yield increased by nearly 12,000 to approximately 1,497,000 which was slated to mount with completion of new wells to an average of 1,573,500 in January, as recommended by Mr. Ickes.

The country's current capacity for production of 100-octane gasoline has been estimated at 50,000 barrels daily of which a portion has been going to Britain. Oil men believe Texas will be called upon to furnish the bulk of the increase from its base naphtha-producing fields in the southern portion of the State.

Secret Hearings

The Petroleum engineers assert the 100-octane aviation fuel, containing a blending agent and isopentane, the latter produced from natural gas, has as its most important ingredient base naphtha which is drawn largely from crudes of which there is but a limited supply.

Members of the Texas Railroad Commission, oil regulating agency in the State, are conducting secret hearings in which operators of base naphtha-furnishing fields are reporting on capacities of leases and the extent of known reserves.

With the 100-octane gasoline, the oil industry also must produce 91-octane fuel for training planes, all of which will be routed directly to the armed forces by the commission which is co-operating fully with Federal co-ordinating agencies.

A slash in the supply of higher-grade gasoline for use of motorists, due to the use of ingredients for aviation fuel, was foreseen by the industry.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes, the Petroleum Co-ordinator, called upon governors and regulatory agencies of oil-producing states to increase production of high grade crude petroleum needed for aviation gasoline.

The communication stipulated that the increased top grade crude output be arranged so as to keep the total state production of all crude within the limits prescribed each month by the co-ordinator's office.

This will mean decreases in production from some low grade fields.

Mr. Ickes proposed that production be adjusted to "provide aviation grade crude petroleum to the full extent that such petroleum can be utilized for the production of aviation gasoline."

OPM Cuts Output Of Vacuum Cleaners

WASHINGTON (AP)—Acting to decrease further the use of metals and rubber for nonmilitary purposes, the OPM has ordered cuts ranging from 25 to 40 per cent in the production of domestic vacuum cleaners during the first quarter of 1942.

Class A manufacturers, for those with a 1941 monthly factory sales average of 5,200 or more cleaners, were directed to slash their output 40 per cent below last year's production. Class B, whose monthly sales average was less than 5,200 cleaners, must cut their output 25 per cent.

A previous curtailment which expired Dec. 31, cut Class A firms 10 per cent and restricted Class B producers to their 1940 basic production rate.

Michigan Mine Companies Go on Longer Work Week

IRON RIVER, Mich, (AP)—The M. A. Hanna Company, one of the iron mining companies of the Menominee Range facing the necessity of meeting larger war orders, announced its employees' work week would be increased from five to six days.

G. M. Cannon, general manager, said the 500 employees of five Hanna mines in the Iron River district would start on a 48-hour week this week.

Other companies of the district expected to make a similar arrangement are Pickands, Mather & Co., Inland Steel, Cleveland-Cliffs Iron and Pittsburgh Coke and Iron Co.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA., Hollis Apts., 15 Ave. S. E. and 2nd Ct.—Midway Beach and business; 3-4 rooms; attractive; accommodate 2-6: $25-$65 week, $400-$600 season; garage.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 121 East 88th St. (bet. Park and Lexington)—For immediate rental, large living room, bedroom, bath, fully equipped kitchen and linen closet; will rent for 3 months or longer; $85.00 month. MATHES, SA. 2-4436, Apt. 2-B.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS — 187 HICKS ST. Overlooking Harbor Main 4-5300
4 AND 5 ROOMS—2 BATHS
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont; modern; large, bright; choice of decorations; free use swimming pool; roof garden. Exceptional rental value.

N. Y. C. West 88th St.—Modern, 3½ rooms; garden; near church; fine transportation. Appointment only. Schuyler 4-1076.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

N. Y. C., West 238th St.—Sublet 2½, all outside; southern exposure, unobstructed view; sacrifice $35. KI 3-2159—10 to 12 a. m.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, centrally located, well equipped; for rent, morning hours; reasonable. Phone Afternoons only. CH. 4-1009, 33 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. (Room 1740).

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Warm room; restricted guest house; tray or table service. Long, 9034. Box M-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Entrance on Hemenway St.—Room for 1 or 2 persons; transients; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom, Ken. 1436.

BOSTON, BACK BAY, 384 Marlboro Street—Large, well-furnished room, suitable for 1 or 2 persons. Call Com. 6219.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush, 741 East 38th—Will share attractive new home with Christian Scientist; room adjoins bath; porches; grounds; ideal for study; reasonable. MA. 6-0343.

CHEVY CHASE, MD. (suburb of Washington, D. C.)—Room in private home; Christian Scientist preferred; convenient transportation. Phone WI 3755.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

MIAMI, FLA. — Attractive new guest-house, beautiful open surroundings; convenient to everything. Penn-Hall, 7326 Biscayne Boulevard.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (70th) (5-F)—Attractive, sunny single, double; immaculate rooms; water; congenial surroundings; references. EN. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 56 W. 11th St. (Apt. 4 East)—Bright room, single, near bath; convenient location; Christian Scientist preferred. GRamercy 5-2027.

N. Y. C. (Central Park)—Lady desires rent attractive room refined business person; no other roomers; kitchen privileges. EN. 2-0348 morn'gs.

N. Y. C., 362 Riverside Drive (109th St.) (5-A)—Newly decorated, single-double; kitchenette; immaculate, cheerful; telephone; bear inspection.

N. Y. C., 501 West 110th St., Apt. 33 (7th floor)—Large, sunny, view; excellent transportation. EVEREST, UN 4-4878.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 164 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash. N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St. Somerville, Mass.

HELP WANTED

WANTED at once, assistant houseman, waiter or housewaiter, waitress in small private school 65 miles from New York; Christian Scientist preferred. Write, giving experience and references, Box S-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

STRUCTURAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS required by large aircraft concern on East Coast. Excellent opportunities for young men with at least two years college training in Civil, Electrical, or Mechanical Engineering. Positions also open for experienced structural engineers. Give full particulars regarding training, experience, and salary expected, as well as photo in first letter. U. S. Citizens only. Box X-2, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, N. Y. N. Y.

WANTED—Man with selling ability, acquainted with furniture and works of art, to make himself generally useful in Auction Gallery; chance for advancement; write, stating experience, religion and salary expected. Box X-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY would like motherly type woman (Christian Scientist preferred) to care for 7-year-old daughter and small apartment; good home; small salary; vicinity of N. Y. Write Box K-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN for general housework and care of children to live in home; desirable separate quarters. Reply Box 27, South Hadley, Mass., giving experience, salary expected, references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, now employed, married, wishes position in defence industry or otherwise; capable and industrious. Write Box R-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ASSISTANT purchasing agent, 10 years' experience; purchased general, industrial laboratory, office, theatrical and factory supplies; familiar with office systems and details; references. Write Box L-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, Christian Scientist, well recommended, with years of nursing experience, wishes position as companion. Write Box H-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 59 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS Repaired Cleaned Built
W. E. SMITH CO. Jamaica Plain, Mass
16 CHILCOOT PLACE End. 6660

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C.—Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

New York City and Vicinity
F. J. SWENSON
20 Laurel Hill Terrace
Washington Heights 7-9427

PIANOS FOR SALE

REBUILT Stieff grand, like new; a really fine instrument; bargain for cash. BALDWIN PIANOS, 150 Boylston St., Boston.

REPAIRING

ALBERT LIND New and old violins for sale and repaired
246 Huntington Ave. (Opp. Symphony), Boston. Ken. 1655.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
PENCRAFT, INC., 9 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN. 0600, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

LEO SHOE REPAIR SHOP
342 Washington St., Braintree, Mass.
First-class material and workmanship

TEACHERS

JULIA E. BROUGHTON, 14 years instructor N. Y. University, 11 years organist in N. Y. church; piano $1.50 to $3.00, organ $2.00-$4.00, according to length of lesson; harmony, ear training, sight reading for singers and instrumentalists. 700 West End Ave., N. Y. C. Phone MO. 2-9896, preferably 6-7 p. m.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Dependable Flowers
Any Time Anywhere
G. O. Anderson & Sons
We Telegraph Flowers
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
Medford Branch 242 High St. Mys. 0600

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

DOUGLAS E. CURRIE
Texaco Marfak Lubrication
Tires Batteries Accessories
Tel. Arl. 4043 1211 Mass. Ave.

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
A Service for Every Household

BRAINTREE

H. Waldecker's Greenhouses
Potted Plants and Freshly Cut Flowers for All Occasions
37 Sampson Ave. Tel. Bra 0063

Your Local Fuel Dealer
Telephone Bra. 0075-1449
Woodsum for COAL and OIL
38 Crescent Avenue, So. Braintree

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Storey & Co.
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
The New NELLY DONS Have Arrived
128 Main Street Brockton, Mass.

SYLVESTER & GILE, Inc.
SALES SERVICE
NASH
Ford Parts and Service
Tel. 3734 389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

MAY YOU KNOW HAPPINESS and PROSPERITY in This NEW YEAR
Ralph and Ruth Baker
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
610 Main Street Opp. Forest Avenue

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
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BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

LAPHAM-BROWN
SERVICE STATIONS
FREE PICK-UP AND DELIVERY SERVICE
Texaco Petroleum Products
20 Washington St., Brookline Village
525 Huntington Ave., near Art Museum
and 815 Boylston St., opp. The Christian Science Benevolent Association.
ASP. 6160

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D

Carroll's Service Station
United Motors Service
HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL
LONGWOOD 9126

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Flowers Telegraphed
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST
TEL. ASP. 5604

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MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service
OUR RATES GREATLY REDUCED

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing
and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

Mention this advertisement, pay 15 cents and receive a delicious
39 CENT CAKE
BAKED BY
EDWIN R. SAGE CO.
60 CHURCH ST., CAMBRIDGE

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel 800

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
ESTABLISHED 1877

CHERRY and WEBB'S
JANUARY
MARKDOWN
SALES

FITCHBURG

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Lesure THE FLORIST
5 Putnam Street Tel. 848
Have you tried the Harper Method Shampoo?
We have different types, all excellent
An Oil Manicure is very satisfactory
Harper Method Shop
520 Main Street—2nd Floor

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners
Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

F. H. Lane Company
CLOTHIERS
Seasonal Wearing Apparel
for Men at Reasonable Prices
530 MAIN STREET

Headquarters for
Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

helen's
Slightly soiled merchandise at reduced price.
381 MAIN STREET

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET
Women's Dresses and Coats
for Winter in New Colors and Styles
Suits and Overcoats for Men
Manhattan Shirts
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Corner Plymouth and Weymouth Streets
Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE

Protect your feet with Rubbers and Overshoes from
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

JANUARY CORSET SPECIALS
"Rengo-Belt" back-lace corsets, No. 354. Sizes to 38, at $3.50
Flexee Foundations and Girdles $3.50 to $7.50
THE LEARY SHOP
231 Maple Street

LAWRENCE

Cherry & Webb's
JANUARY SALES
Storewide Savings

WEINER'S
42nd JANUARY SALE of FURS
Savings will average at least 33⅓%
276 ESSEX STREET

J. A. LEONE CO.
Fuel Oil
TIMKEN OIL HEATING
578 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass.

Real Estate
and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

Visit Our New Location
1751 MASS. AVE.
Meats, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
TEL. LEX. 1880

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0826
Choice Groceries, Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

FAIR OAKS DAIRY, Inc.
R. E. DALRYMPLE, Pres. and Treas.
"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 2053

COOKING IS A SNAP
With the new Presto Cooker. Quick cooking, better food, a fuel saver. 4 qt. size $12.50. Save 300 kitchen hours a year.
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Avenue Phone Lex. 0300

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

BATEMAN'S
1785 Mass. Avenue Tel. Lex. 0223
OUR ANNUAL WHITE SALE starts Thursday, Jan. 8. Be thrifty and stock up now on bedding and household needs at a saving.

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Watch
Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
in JANUARY
Take Advantage of The White Sale Values

Cherry & Webb's
LOWELL
JANUARY MARKDOWNS
in All Departments

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN

Harriet Hubbard Ayer HAND CREAM
Just HALF PRICE!
Large 12 ounce jars that sell regularly at $2.50
For a limited time
$1.25
Plus 10% Federal Tax
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3737

Men's Furnishings
Arrow, Manhattan, and Whitney Shirts, also Neckwear, Gloves, Pajamas and Interwoven Hosiery
Lonvals
328 Union Street

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers: Telephone Malden 2773 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Enna Jetticks
January Nationwide Sale Is On
Discontinued Styles, $3.95 and $4.45
Regular Styles $5 to $6
HIGGINS SHOE STORE
144 Pleasant Street Mal. 1487

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

You May Still Buy on
BUDGET TERMS AT
Joslin's
MALDEN SQUARE MALDEN

MEDFORD

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

Find Yourself a Smart Hat at
EVELYN NADEAU'S
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
491 Main Street Mel. 3466-M

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0704—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

93 Maple Street
The Casey Florist Company
Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
'Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston'

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth Mass
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

Crossword Quiz Answers

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1241 Centre Street BIG. 4240
Strictly Fresh Large Brown Eggs 43c Doz.
Prime Rib Roast Beef, lb. 29c-33c
Lobster Meat, freshly opened, 1.49 lb.

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
BIG. 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
334 WALNUT STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses ● Hats ● Gloves
Neckwear ● Handkerchiefs
Corsets ● Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE"
Hosiery and Underwear

WHO pays if you have a fire in your home? Are your house and possessions adequately protected?
See us today for insurance of all kinds. Budget plan if desired.
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counselor
46 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass.
BIGELOW 7304

Star Market Co.
3 BIG DOLLAR DAYS
Mon., Tues., Wed., Jan. 12, 13, 14
Outstanding Values in Peerless Quality Foods. Savings you can't afford to miss!
DELIVERY SERVICE
304 Walnut Street BIG. 8400

PITTSFIELD

Our Semi-Annual
Clearance Sale
of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, now going on
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 North Street

SEARS
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. MINER, Prop.
Tel. 2-4040
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts. H. S. Babbitt

LUMBER
and Millwork
Dettinger Lumber Co., Inc.
Tel. 2-6917 24 Warren Terrace

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 443 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TORRE'S
Preserved Ginger
49c lb.
Reading Square Reading

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

TEXACO PRODUCTS
Gas, Oil, Complete Lubrication are offered with a friendly smile at
Johnson's Service Station
1213 North Main Street Tel. Rea. 1215

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

25% Reduction
on Snow Suits, Legging Suits, Robes and Skirts
BOWSER & COMPANY
Wakefield Square Wakefield
Crystal 1422

SHARON

"Scotty's"
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON (Continued)

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 191

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for All Occasions grown on the premises
Telephone Orders given Special Care
328 Broadway Som 0416

Star Market Co.
WANT LOW PRICES?
The Star Market Has Them . . . and Quality, Too!
The Star Market is never knowingly undersold wherever there are fair means of comparison.
401 Highland Avenue in Davis Sq.

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0310

LIFE AUTOMOBILE PLATE GLASS BURGLARY FIRE ACCIDENT COMPENSATION LIABILITY
17 COLLEGE AVE PHONE SOM 0760 A.B.E.L.K. Realtors WEDGWOOD Insurance DAVIS SQUARE SOMERVILLE 0455

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers—New Ceilings
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

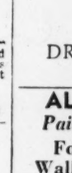
Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

WATERTOWN


It Takes Fine Milk to Fill the Bulging Neck of the Cream Top Bottle With Whipping Cream Every Day.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.,
Watertown, Mass.
Tel. WAT. 3818

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TYPEWRITERS
Mimeographing
Multigraphing

Wellesley Business Service, Inc.
59 CENTRAL STREET WEL. 1045

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsler's
Ice Cream and Candies
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*
Community Theater Building

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP

ALLEN'S MARKET
We take this opportunity to wish our friends, the readers of The Christian Science Monitor, A Happy and Prosperous New Year and to express our sincere appreciation for their patronage.
19 Somerset Avenue Ocean 1673

WORCESTER

Advanced Spring Designs in Pure Silk Truhu Prints
Loomed by Skinner—that's a standard of excellence. Perfectly washable. Exclusive. 39 inches wide. A Yard 2.95
SLOCUM'S
476 MAIN STREET SECOND FLOOR

European Local Classified
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED
WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road

England

BATH

COAL of All Kinds Tel. 2448
For Glorious Fires and Clean Grates
THE BATH COAL CO.
PEARSON, 17, Argyle Street, BATH

EVANS & OWEN Ltd.
Bath's Leading Store
FASHIONS, FURNISHINGS AND LINENS
Bartlett Street and Alfred Street

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL 351

BIRMINGHAM

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
F. KNIGHT LTD. (Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Rd. Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HAYWARDS HEATH BOSCOMBE
HASTINGS SOUTHAMPTON
TUNBRIDGE WELLS WEYMOUTH
EASTBOURNE BATH
LEWES YEOVIL WINCHESTER

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio
Specialists in S. W. reception All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, Blankets, Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

All Classes of
INSURANCES EFFECTED
Specialists—Life—Accident—Motor—Fire.
Send your enquiries without obligation to
W. H. FOOT & CO.
INSURANCE BROKERS
27, Church Road, Parkstone Tel. 1841

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD.
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets, Down Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lingerie, Knitwear and Gowns

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting *and Ladies' Tailors*
Boys' and Girls' School Departments
86/92b, Whiteladies Road, Bristol

Brooks of Bristol
Dyers
and Dry Cleaners

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol PHONE 24483
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

HOUSEHOLD LINEN
of Good Quality. No coupons required.
Jolly & Son Ltd.
BRISTOL
Now Established at 62/64, Whiteladies Road

BROMLEY

DUNN'S IN THE MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV. 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

SAFE REMOVALS
By a firm of sixty years' experience. Our reputation for cheapness, competence and careful packing is deservedly earned. Let us give you a free estimate.
PYRKE'S
123, High St., Bromley Rav. 2601-2

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 2271-2
W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. & V. E. Kingz)
63 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

CAMBERLEY

W. G. PAICE SURREY DAIRY
Park Street Opposite the Church
for
ALL HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Deliveries Twice Daily

CAMBRIDGE

High-Class Bakers Tel. 2062
W. H. Pratt & Son
Awarded Cups and Medals
Halifax Road Bakery Cambridge

P. H. Allin & Sons
Plumbers and Heating Engineers
Agents for
Sunstar Boiler Cookers
42, Sidney St. Telephone 3431

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

SHIRERS & LANCES LTD
FURNITURE
LINENS—FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

CROYDON PURLEY and District

VERNON G. KIRK
JEWELLER,
SILVERSMITH, WATCHMAKER
Gifts for Every Occasion
Repairs a Speciality
Old Gold Purchased
1061, London Road Thornton Heath
(Opposite Warwick Road) Tel. THO 1938

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

HARROW

The GINGERBREAD HOUSE

9e College Road Harrow
Phone Harrow 1760
The Homemade Cake Shop and Tea-room of Character
Individuality and Variety Catering of every description
Special attention to post orders.

IPSWICH

FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Corder & Son Ltd.
LINENS FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

Jewels
CROYDON & SONS, 50-2 TAVERN ST., IPSWICH.

KINGSTON and SURBITON

PERSONAL ATTENTION HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs. MIDDLETON'S LAUNDRY
ELMBRIDGE 1181 SURBITON
HOOK RD. SURBITON
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR DRY CLEANING

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• 150 Departments
• A Non-combine Store.
• A Magnificent Escalator Hall
KINgston 1001

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

A. P. BLACKBEARD
Expert Foot Fitter
286 Torquay Road
Preston, Paignton Tel. 82364
Boots and shoes made to order

J. Perrett & Son
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Outfitters
TORBAY ROAD, PAIGNTON
Phone 5276
BURBERRY RAINCOATS

PINNER

THOMAS BROS.
For Drapery, Outfitting and Millinery
HATS MADE TO ORDER
Chilprufe and Rational Underwear
35 and 37 High Street Phone Pinner 80

PLYMOUTH

Come to Popham's
The West Country Shopping Rendezvous
when you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
TELEPHONE 2241

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers IN THE DISTRICT
Early Closing Day — Wednesday

Williamsons Ltd.
96 George St. Tel. Richmond 3384/8
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at TWICKENHAM TEDDINGTON

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ENGLAND

SEVENOAKS

J. H. LORIMER
STATIONER BOOKSELLER and FANCY GOODS DEALER
Depot for All Fountain Pens
HIGH ST. SEVENOAKS 340
Stephens Ink
Grip-fix

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

SUTTON COLDFIELD

JAMES WALKER
Chemist
ELIZABETH ARDEN
INNOXA YARDLEY
and all the finer Beauty Preparation Stockists
Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Phone SUT: 2031

DODD'S DRAPERY STORES
82 Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Underwear for Ladies and Children.
General Drapery of every description.
WOOLS and HABERDASHERY
Tel. Sut. 1856

SUTTON—Surrey

DUGANS
Outfitters and Tailors are noted for Quality and Good Service
24. High St Tel. Vigilant 0606

SWANAGE

ERICA
(A. Eric S. Thompson)
Fruit, Cut Flowers, Pot Plants Bulbs.
Bulbs in Pots, Ferns, Sprays.
Flower Baskets
"Say it with flowers"
by TELEGRAPHIC DELIVERY
6, Station Road SWANAGE
Telephone 2444

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
3, 5 and 7 High St. Frank Fast THE CENTRE OF FASHION Phone 93
TONBRIDGE

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

HAIRDRESSING
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Maison Stephens Et Cie Ltd.
66 Union St., Torquay Phone 2609

BESSELL
41 Fleet Street, Torquay
UNDERWEAR—KNITWEAR
HOSIERY
Household Linen and Fabrics

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

WALTER C. RAISWELL
KENT COUNTY STORES
PROVISIONS
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
Fruit, Vegetables, Flowers
Also "Grape-Nuts" Co. Products
21-22 Mt. Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells
Phone 662

MAISON ARTHUR
Permanent Waving
Eugene or MacDonald
by Experts Only
30 High Street Phone 352

WORTHING

Phone 263 Phone 263
LAMBERT'S
COSTUMIERS, FURRIERS
LADIES' KNITWEAR
HOSIERY AND MILLINERY
23 to 27 The Broadway, Worthing
100 Fur Coats, Capes and Coatees in stock
Estimates for Remodels and Coats made to order.
Furs received for cold storage

Wales

CARDIFF

Crouch
Established 1796
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS
CARDIFF NEWPORT

KELLY'S
"THE GROCERS"
Whitchurch, Phone 882
"The Home of Pure Food"
KELLY'S STORES, Whitchurch

When You Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

Legislation for Price Control Gets Green Light in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—Sentiment in Congress for price control legislation is now almost unanimous. The only matters to be settled are those of details and the Senate will approve its version of the bill within 24 hours.

Thus the urgent request for prompt price control action which President Roosevelt made in peacetime last July is finally approaching enactment in wartime, half a year later.

After months of initial delay in the House Banking and Currency Committee engineered by the farm bloc with which Chairman Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama seemed to be in collusion, and with the support of a Republican minority, it was finally reported out.

The history of the bill has run a full circle. It was first whittled down, reduced and emasculated in the House Committees and the House, and now the original features are very largely being restored in the Senate version, and it is agreed that most of them will prevail when the measure is finally shaped in conference.

"Since expenditures are affected by rising prices more rapidly than are revenues," he said, "a greater price increase would further increase the deficit" (estimated at $35.5 billions in the 1943 fiscal year). The President added of recent price rises, in an implied rebuke to Congressional tardiness.

"Another part of the price rise, however, was undesirable, and must be attributed to the delays in enacting adequate measures of price control."

As the bill finally emerges, it will permit the Price Administrator to fix prices on a multitude of commodities and enforce his decrees by licensing dealers and by fines and prison sentences.

There seems almost unanimous sentiment in Congress for strong price control action. It is agreed, however, that the pending legislation will be only part of the campaign necessary to keep the situation in hand.

The big fight now turns on farm prices. Over President Roosevelt's unusual direct appeal that full control be given to Mr. Henderson, without the proposed farm price veto for Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard proposed in a farm block amendment, the advocates of higher farm prices are continuing their struggle, led by Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, which is also Chairman Steagall's State.

Senators Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas, and others who represent important agricultural states are supporting the drive, and Senator Bankhead claims 50 votes are enough to pass it. The Administration is seeking authority to freeze farm prices when they reach 110 per cent of "parity"—an arbitrary average based on the farmers' purchasing power in the year 1909-1913.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio urges an amendment for a five-man administrative board, which the Administration opposes. Senator Taft, a conservative, announces that he will support the price control bill whether his amendment is accepted or not. His views carry considerable weight. He said the war might last five years, that the national debt might reach $150 billions, and that without strong controls prices certainly would double at the rate they are now advancing, and might even increase three or four times. Prices, he added, will go up, even with controls.

House Rebukes La Guardia

Continued from Page 1

between the Mayor and Dean Landis. The latter will have charge of personnel, but the Mayor will continue to represent OCD in Cabinet meetings and on various Federal boards.

The OCD bill, authorizing expenditure of up to $100,000,000 for protection of Americans and their property from bombing attacks, was passed by the House yesterday without a record vote after it had voted, 187 to 168, to transfer control of the money to the War Department.

The funds would be spent for pumps, fire-extinguishers, gas masks and other equipment needed to protect the civilian population in event of an air raid.

The Senate has already passed a bill authorizing appropriation of unlimited amounts for civilian defense purposes. Differences between the Senate and House measures will now be ironed out in conference. Mayor La Guardia has indicated that the conference action will be "satisfactory" to him.

By a one-vote margin, the House rejected proposed formation of a new assistant to the Secretary of War to handle civilian defense.

One Thing or the Other

Representative Walter G. Andrews (R) of New York, expressed the position of most of the 46 Democrats, 139 Republicans and two Progressives who voted for the virtual ouster of Mayor La Guardia, when he told the House that the Mayor must realize "he cannot administer this bill and continue to be Mayor of New York, "if he does not realize it," he added, "the President ought to make him realize it."

Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts, interjected Mrs. Roosevelt's name in the House debate by charging that the "Lady in the White House" is also too busy to hold her civilian defense job.

Mrs. Roosevelt was drawn into the OCD organization last summer after she had been critical of the lack of progress it was making. Her job is chiefly to direct welfare aid to the unprivileged groups that are likely to suffer the most from a bombing.

Tip by Mrs. Roosevelt

Indication that the transfer of the OCD to the Army has already been vetoed by the White House was given by Mrs. Roosevelt this week when she said the Budget Bureau had advised against separation of the physical protective services which Mayor La Guardia directs and the volunteer bureaus which she heads.

Presumably the Army would object to taking under its wing the nurses' victory gardening, school lunch and other welfare programs which the President's wife is coordinating.

A Government program for the manufacture of 50,000,000 gas masks for civilians on both coasts and around strategic points would be set in motion with the $100,000,000 appropriation.

The Mayor has asked that the Government provide civilians with gas masks to insure uniformity and effectiveness.

Free Germans Organize in N. Y.; May Sign Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 —Free Germans, an organization of leading representatives of the political parties of the Weimar coalition that directed the German Republic, has been formed and will seek to sign the joint agreement signed by the 26 united nations on Jan. 1 in Washington, it was announced here today. The group, headed by Albert C. Grzesiski, former Prussian Minister of the Interior, filed its certificate of incorporation with the Department of Justice on Dec. 13, 1941.

Mr. Grzesinski handed out to newsmen at offices of the Free Germans, 31 Union Square, copies of a letter to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, outlining the aims of the body. The letter said the group would unite free Germans "for the purpose of promulgating the doctrines as set forth by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill as expounded in the document known as the Atlantic Charter."

Free Germans also propose to organize German refugees to enable them to contribute their part in destroying Naziism; to study and draft plans in collaboration with representatives of other nations to reconstruct a free democratic Germany and a peaceful Europe, and to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom.

Listed as chairman of a committee of sponsors is William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.

Meanwhile the Loyal Americans of German Descent, an organization with memberships in 28 states, sent a telegram to President Roosevelt supporting his war efforts.

Free Austria Joins

TORONTO, Jan. 9 (AP)—Officials of a Free Austrian organization with headquarters here said today they had sent Secretary of State Cordell Hull a message expressing agreement with the principles of the 26-power United Nations front and asking to be included.

The massage said "Austria's youth abroad is longing to fight the Germans, thereby preparing the way for the Austrians at home to join in the fight."

What'll the Gravy Do When the Vest Is Gone?

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 9

Double-breasted overcoats, two-pants suits and vests for double-breasted suits, are on the way out because of the shortage of wool, clothing manufacturers indicated to OPM yesterday.

Also discussed at an informal meeting of industry representatives were such style simplifications as eliminating drape fullness of coats, narrowing lapels, limiting coat lengths, eliminating patch pockets, narrowing trousers at the bottom and eliminating pleats and cuffs.

Advisory Board For Grocery Trade

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Formation of an industry advisory committee for the wholesale and retail grocery trade was announced today by the Office of Production Management.

The Committee's problems are largely concerned with tires, tin cans, and paper bags, the OPM said, adding that the tin situation would result in curtailment or even elimination of the use of tin cans for certain goods.

Among the Committee members were B. F. Turner, Cranston, R. I.; Joseph Burke, Alexandria, Va.; Hunter C. Phelan, Norfolk, Va.; and P. D'Agostino and Charles W. Parr of New York City.

Crowd Protests High Prices

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 9 (AP)—A crowd of women led by two members of the newly-formed Autonomistic Mexican Party blockaded one store and stoned another yesterday in protesting the rising cost of living. Police broke up both demonstrations but made no arrests.

Drive Toward Singapore

By a Staff Artist

Route of Japanese Advance

Japanese forces have launched what appears to be an all-out offensive along the West Coast of Malaya toward Singpore which, British reports stated, caused heavy casualties on both sides. Black arrows show direction and extent of Japanese penetration into Malaya.

Japanese Drive in Malaya New Menace to Singapore

Continued from Page 1

to fall back south of the Slim River in lower Perak State.

The Slim River, about 50 miles north of Kuala Lumpur, is a tributary of the Bernam River, which flows northwestward into the Strait of Malacca.

Thus the main battle line apparently runs along the Bernam River in the west, then eastward up the Slim River to the mountains of the coastwise range. On the East Coast, where the British had made no further report on the fighting after the withdrawal from Kuantan, 190 miles north of Singapore, the line is somewhere between Kuantan and the Johore Border.

The Japanese were reported still infiltrating through Selangor State in an area of mangrove swamps and humid jungle southwest of the principal battle field.

Apparently seeking to soften the defenses of Kuala Lumpur, the Japanese Air Force raided the City of Klang, about five miles west of the rubber center. The Far Eastern Command said a few casualties were reported there.

Some slight damage to civilian property was caused in the Singapore Island raid, the communiqué said. Singapore itself had its first night alarm in three days, but no damage was reported there.

The British had nothing to report from the Eastern Malay Coast, where the action has been obscure for several days since the British announced they were withdrawing from Kuantan, 190 miles north of Singapore.

Battle for Cities

CHUNGKING, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Chinese reported today that their forces had penetrated the other defenses of two of the most important Japanese-held cities of South China, Canton and Nanchang, Capitals of Kwangtung and Kiangsi Provinces.

An Army communiqué declared that two Chinese columns had driven into the northern and northeastern suburbs of Canton in the course of an assault on the outer defenses of that million-population City that began three days ago. Fighting was still in progress.

Chinese dispatches said heavy casualties had been inflicted on the defenders of Nanchang in an attack that penetrated the outer barriers of the City.

Canton and Nanchang have been in Japanese hands since 1938.

The communiqué reported further heavy punishment dealt the Japanese columns retreating from their shattered attempt to take Changsha, Capital of Hunan, and successes on many other fronts in Central and Southern China.

An encircling movement against Ichang, vital Yangtze River port above Hankow, which marks the high tide of Japan's drive into China, also was recorded. In a battle northeast of Ichang, 200 casualties were inflicted on the Japanese.

It also was announced from Chungking that Chinese troops in British Burma were moving up to "designated positions" and more are ready to enter Burma when and if they are asked for, a Chinese military spokesman said.

Asked whether Chinese troops would go as far south as Rangoon, the Burmese Capital, the spokesman declined to state the exact positions but said the main body was in Northern Burma.

Drive From Burma?

LONDON, Jan. 9—Intensified air assaults from Burma on Japanese bases in Thailand and deployment of Chinese forces in Burma, with Chungking's promise of more men when needed, led military observers tonight to the belief that Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell might be preparing an offensive in both China and Burma to relieve Singapore.

Such a drive from British Burma would imperil Japanese air, land, and sea bases in Thailand and French Indo-China and, while it would not be a frontal resistance to the Japanese power drive in Malaya, it might slow or halt that effort.

The battle carried to the Japanese in Thailand and Indo-China would be in the nature of a flank or even rearguard attack both to ease the pressure on Singapore and rob the Japanese of some of their driving power for any other offensive action such as a move against the Netherland East Indies.

Americans Held

CHUNGKING, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Chinese Central Daily News said today that more than 500 American and British nationals had been taken into custody by the Japanese in the tri-cities, Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang at the Yangtze bend in Hupeh Province.

It said the Japanese had taken over the National City Bank of New York's branch in Hankow, along with the premises of other British and American concerns.

Other reports reaching here said that at least 250,000 persons had left the International Settlement at Shanghai since the Japanese marched in Dec. 8, and that unemployment had risen sharply and fuel supplies in the settlement were running low.

Attack Off Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (Official broadcast recorded by AP)—Penetration of an enemy submarine to within 100 miles of Tokyo was disclosed today when Imperial Headquarters announced the torpedoing and damaging of the 2,225-ton Japanese freighter Unkai Maru Number One.

The announcement said the submarine attack occurred Jan. 8 off the coast of Japan near the Izu Shichito, island group which lies south of the entrance to Yokohama and Tokyo.

All of the crew were saved, it added. The nationality of the attacking submarine was not given.

The Unkai Maru was stated to have been severely damaged.

Committee Indorses Army Promotions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Senate Military Affairs Committee approved today President Roosevelt's nomination of Maj. Gen. George Howard Brett, recently designated as Deputy Commander of the Allied forces in the Far East, to be a lieutenant general.

The Committee also approved the advancement of Maj. Gen. Stanley Dunbar Embick to the rank of lieutenant general.

British Reforms Demanded In Points of Church Group

Continued from Page 1

wherein, while the essential value of the individual human personality is preserved, continuance of abuses will no longer be possible."

Problems of Today

A more detailed study was demanded by the Malvern Conference last January of the application of these conclusions to the concrete problems of today, such as unemployment, war, the monetary system, production and distribution, and international trade.

A committee containing economists, industrialists, representatives of labor as well as theologians, has now carried out this study under chairmanship of the Archbishop of York, and the present report is the outcome of these further discussions.

Its main interest lies less in the economic reforms along mildly socialistic lines which it advocates than in a specific statement of policy, listing seven urgent "moral, social, and economic objectives." These objectives, the report emphasizes, "aren't ideals for tomorrow, they're imperative for today."

Homes of Dignity for All

"1. Every child should find itself a member of a family housed with decency and dignity so that it may grow up as a member of that basic community into a happy fellowship unspoilt by underfeeding or by overcrowding, by dirty drab surroundings, or by the mechancial monotony of his environment.

"2. Every child should have the opportunity of education till the years of full maturity, that is to say, including vocational training when desired even to the age of 18, so planned as to allow for his peculiar aptitudes and for their full development, and enable him to discover and fulfill his personal vocation in right relationship with the nature of Man and God.

"Opportunities for technical training are included in this conception of education and the importance of home environment must be borne in mind. Education should throughout be inspired by conviction of the supremacy of spiritual values.

Share in Community

"3. Every adult fulfilling his or her lawful function as a citizen and worker should be secure in possession of such income as will enable him to maintain a home and bring up children under proper conditions.

"4. Every citizen should function effectively and in responsible fashion in the conduct of the business or industry to which his labor contributes; he should have the satisfaction of knowing that his labor is directed to the well-being of the community.

"Whether he functions conspicuously or inconspicuously, every worker in his degree is to be regarded not primarily as contributor to or producer of goods and profits but always primarily as a person. There are diversities of administrations but the basis of all should be fellowship, a partnership of persons.

"5. Every citizen should have sufficient leisure to enable him to enjoy full personal and family life through such interests and activities as his tasks and talents may direct; in present conditions this would normally involve two days of rest a week and an annual holiday with pay.

Freedom of Worship

"6. Every citizen should have assured liberty in the forms of freedom of worship, of speech, of assembly, and of association for special purposes not contrary to human well-being; such freedom implies for every citizen not merely the exercise of a right, but, much more, fullfilment of a responsibility.

"7. Every citizen, every people, and every government should regard the resources of the earth as God's gifts to the whole human race to be used and conserved with due consideration for the needs of all mankind in its present and its future generations."

The report goes on to declare, "Freedom from want and freedom from war are two of the most urgent preliminaries to full personal development," but warns that security necessarily implies the loss of some measure of freedom, since it can only be attained by planning which involves control by some central authority.

Attitude of Fellowship

Its general conclusions are that abuses arising out of economic competition and the profit motive, as well as by the exploitation of labor, can only be eliminated by ever-increasing introduction of the Christian spirit of fellowship into all relations between the individual and industry, and the individual and the State.

The report is perhaps the most drastic in its references to the monetary problem. The essential purpose, it says, "must be to secure that money becomes a genuine register of economic fact and, so far as it is also a force affecting that fact, is directed by consideration for public welfare alone."

The committee states its conviction that the "State should control the issue and cancellation of money and of credit utilized as money."

The most striking characteristic of the whole report is its repeated emphasis that the committee's conclusions are not put forward merely as basis of discussion or as educational ideas or ideals, but that the "need is too urgent for slow processes to be sufficient."

Mere Drifting Ruled Out

It concludes by acknowledging the revolutionary nature of these proposals and by insisting that action be taken now to bring about such a revolution without violence, rather than let matters drift beyond the point where nonviolent change is possible.

Although these conclusions are sponsored by the Archbishop of York, second only to the Archbishop of Canterbury as a leading light of the Church of England, they may be said to represent the views of left-wing opinion rather than of the Anglican Church or British public opinion as a whole.

But the fact that these social and economic reforms have now been framed so specifically and called for so urgently by an influential group of Britain's State Church shows plainly the depth and extent of the demand for changes in the nation's social structure.

Philippine Defense

Continued from Page 1

lief that the Japanese have been forced, at least temporarily, to slacken off in their raids on the Bay fortifications, particularly upon the fortified island of Corregidor, due to bomber losses. Every day of the attack brought word of a half-dozen or more Japanese bombers which were hit or destroyed by antiaircraft fire.

'Played 'Possum'

FORT MILLS, Luzon Island, P. I., Jan. 9 (By Radio) (AP)—A strange story came to light today in the adventure of five youthful American soldiers who escaped encirclement by Japanese invaders by a daring ruse in which three of them "played dead" for 28 hours.

The men were Sergeant Emil Morello and a Sergeant R. H. Mitchel, and Privates William Anson, Joe Gillis and William M. Hall, all of Salinas, Calif.

Their unit engaged the Japanese in southern Luzon on Christmas Day but was cut off by an invading force which greatly outnumbered them.

Sergeant Mitchel and Private Anson made their way through Japanese lines while the other three convincingly played dead. Japanese repeatedly paused over their prostrate forms, and one invader detachment ate lunch within a few feet of them.

All five met in the hills later and made their way over rugged country to rejoin the main United States forces.

Martial Law

BOMBAY, Jan. 9 (AP)—A Singapore radio report heard here last night said the Japanese had declared martial law in Manila.

They were reported also to have seized all public facilities, hospitals and motor vehicles, and to have decreed that nothing be moved in or out of the city.

'Fishing Expedition'

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Imperial Headquarters declared today the United States Aircraft Carrier Langley had been sunk by Japanese submarines yesterday southwest of Johnston Island.

(The Japanese have previously made various assertions that they had sunk or damaged the Langley in what Americans haven construed to be "fishing expeditions" for information.)

Tokyo Claim Gives San Francisco Tip

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9 (AP)—The assertion of a Japanese newspaper that fighting craft of Nippon's Navy already have carried the war to the shadows of San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge recalled recent Army reports which followed air raid alarm blackouts.

The newspaper's reference to "fighting craft of the Japanese Navy" also could mean Japanese submarines which recently attacked oil tankers off the California coast.

Clothes Hoarders Face Firing Squad

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 9 (AP)—The British Exchange Telegraph Agency reported today that a decree published in Prague provided capital punishment for anyone refusing to co-operate with the collection in Bohemia and Moravia of warm clothing for the German Army.

The German radio, in a broadcast heard in New York, claimed the clothing collection throughout the Reich was progressing rapidly.

It said skis collected from civilians already were in use by German troops behind the Leningrad front.

Warring Europe Hit By Cold and Snow

ROME, Jan. 9 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP) — Budapest reports yesterday said a 28-hour snowstorm in the capital and the provinces of Hungary had disrupted transportation and other public services. In many provinces, a Stefani dispatch said, all transportation was brought to a standstill.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Jan. 9 (AP)—Reports from Algiers today said freak cold weather on the African Plateau had cut communications in many places and piled up snowdrifts.

Vichy was deep in snow as the cold wave spreading from eastern Europe hit France.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Guncotton Is?

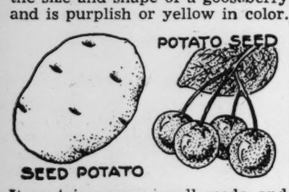
Guncotton, invented in 1846, results from treating cotton linters with a mixture of concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids. The product is white and fibrous and explodes violently if subjected to sudden shock. Guncotton also is known as nitrocellulose, and may be made with other forms of cellulose than cotton. Pure cotton is more than 99 per cent cellulose.

How Fluorescent Inks Help to Sell Neon Signs?

Designers of neon signs have at last solved the problem of showing prospective customers how the proposed neon sign will look in actual night operation without making up the sign itself. A scale drawing of the sign is made with fluorescent inks. These inks, when exposed to "black light" (light so far toward the infra-red as to be invisible to the human eye) glow richly in full color, giving the prospect a thrilling pre-view of how his illuminated sign will look in the dark.

What the Difference Is Between Potato Seeds and Seed Potatoes?

Seed potatoes are tubers, and develop on underground stems. They are simply potatoes used (either whole or cut in segments) for seed. Potato seeds, on the other hand, are the fruit of the plant and grow above ground. The potato fruit, known also as a seed-ball, is about the size and shape of a gooseberry and is purplish or yellow in color.



It contains many small seeds, and these seeds sometimes are used for developing new potato varieties. After the new variety is established as valuable, it may be increased rapidly by cuttings made from sprouts. We seldom see seed balls in our gardens for they do not always form on cultivated potato plants.

W. P. Keasbey

Brevities

Des Moines Register: Save paper! And when you get a nice little bundle of the familiar green kind, go buy a bond with it.

Punch ©: "Plain designs for interior decorating are the most effective and the most economical," says an expert. Many people are having their wallpaper turned.

Ryan in Boston Herald: The Nazi soldiers who have been advised to substitute old news print for underwear probably never would have guessed that Adolf, the old-time interior decorator, would end up by hanging paper on them, instead.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Using the Gavel

Every presiding officer should be familiar with the use of the gavel. He should see it as the symbol of the authority with which he has been clothed by those who elected him. This authority should be exercised only in the support of justice and right.

A tap of the gavel calls the meeting to order. A tap of the gavel should mark the completion of every major transaction. When a main motion has passed through the three stages and is either adopted or rejected, a tap of the gavel should follow the announcement of the result, just as a period marks the end of a sentence. It is not necessary to use the gavel when announcing the result of the vote on a subsidiary motion unless the adoption of a subsidiary motion removes the main motion from further consideration. A tap of the gavel should immediately follow the announcement that a meeting is adjourned.

If, at any time, a member should indulge in personalities or be guilty of indecorum, the chair should interrupt him with a sharp rap of the gavel. To refrain is to fail in the first duty of a presiding officer, that of enforcing the rules of the club and maintaining its dignity and harmony.

The gavel is the sign manual of the first principle of parliamentary procedure, justice and courtesy to all.

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

Little Sister

By Virginia Carman

SIT CLOSE FOR FAVORITE PROGRAMS AND KEEP THEM TUNED IN LOW CONSIDERATION IS THE THING I ALWAYS WANT TO SHOW

Biographical Lines

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Cornelius Vanderbilt

1794-1877

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT was a leader of modern railroading.
He was one of the great builders of transportation systems.
He grew up on Staten Island where his father owned a farm.
Market produce for New York had to be sailed across the harbor.
As a lad, Cornelius engaged wholeheartedly in this shipping.
Then he began to carry passengers in addition to freight.
At eighteen he was managing three trim ferries of his own.
At twenty-five he possessed a large fleet of harbor boats.
His business then netted him four thousand dollars a year.

* * *

ONE NIGHT Vanderbilt, Senior, returned home exclaiming:
"Our Cornele is looney! . . . He has sold all his boats . . ."
But young Cornelius knew exactly what he was doing:
He had looked ahead and had foreseen the future of steamboats.
Why not get in on the ground floor of a great new enterprise?
Therefore he accepted the humble position of steamboat captain.
For ten long years he worked in that capacity on a ferry line.
Then he went into business for himself, building steamboats.
Before long he operated an imposing fleet of fifty units.
This fleet proved the largest of its kind in the world.
At such news the public appointed Vanderbilt "Commodore."

* * *

"TO MOVE forward . . . to look ahead . . . to see beyond . . ."
These words constantly came from the lips of the Commodore.
An opportunity arose with the sudden Gold Rush to California.
The Pacific Mail Company was then getting most of the traffic.
The line began pouring crowds across the Isthmus of Panama.
Pondering over the situation, Vanderbilt said to himself:
"Just as good a service could be provided across Nicaragua . . .
"The country has plenty of rivers and lakes to be used . . ."
Finally, he selected boats for a waterway service Westward.
When they heard this, his engineers in Nicaragua wrote back:
"The 'Direction' can never be steered up the river to the lake."
Then the Commodore went down and put himself at the wheel.
He warped her up the rapids, passing every obstruction.
A few years later the new Transit-line was in full operation:
It transported more than two thousand passengers each month;
It shortened the journey to the Coast by five hundred miles;
It reduced the fare by three hundred dollars a ticket . . .

* * *

ONE DAY, in the sixties, somebody announced in New York:
"The Commodore is retiring, he has just sold all his boats."
Vanderbilt was seventy but retirement was far from his thought.
He sold his boats because the time of the locomotive had come.
He studied the system to which future transportation was bound.
Finding a labyrinth of little, disconnected lines he concluded:
"Trains should run from one logical terminal to the other.
"They should be operated as a unit in any given territory."
To him there was only one way to improve the situation:
Buy the Hudson, the Harlem, and the New York Central lines:
Combine the three parts into a strong, consolidated whole.
Such was the task that Vanderbilt set himself to accomplish.
When that was done he bought and unified even more lines.
He "ripped up the old iron rails" and relaid them with steel.
The public flocked, the roads paid, the stocks soared.
Explaining his formula for business success, he once said:
"I never tell what I am going to do till I have done it."
The Commodore left a fortune of $100,000,000.
He had successfully carried out every venture he undertook.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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Daily Quotation

IF A MAN be imbued with a generous mind, that is the best kind of nobility.—PLATO.

In Lighter Vein

Extreme Penalty

The children in a small Negro school in Upson County, Georgia, were proving extremely unmanageable, and the Superintendent was finding it almost impossible to keep them supplied with a teacher.

One day he was visited by a long, lean young Negro, who introduced himself as a teacher, and asked for employment. Without explaining the nature of the task, the Superintendent dispatched the newcomer to his "problem" school.

In due season the official called to ascertain his progress. To the Superintendent's surprise and delight, he found the school in full session and operating in a most orderly manner. The teacher was no longer the skinny individual he had last seen, but had become amazingly stout and sleek.

"How did you do it?" exclaimed the amazed official.

"Well, sir," replied the young teacher, grinning broadly, "I'se made a study of these here chillun, and I'se found out they had ruther eat than do anything else. Therefo' when one of my scholars gits to actin' up and I can't control him, I jes' eats his dinner. And say, Mr. Superintendent, ef I can jes' hold out long enough I sho' do believe I can straighten out this here school."

No Secret

Son: "I thought I asked you not to tell mother what time I got in last night, Mandy."

Cook: "I didn't, Massa Jim. Ah just said that Ah was too busy gettin' breakfast to notice the clock."

Where Would You Find—

1. General H. ter Poorten?
2. Vineyard Sound?
3. The most popular National Park in the United States?
4. Rice Institute?
5. The Karolik Collection?
6. The three European nations once ruled by a Queen known as the "Semiramis of the North"?
7. Bragg Field?
8. An obi?
9. Muzo?
10. The 13 governments which signed the Anti-Comintern Pact recently?

(Answers appear below)

Where Would You Find

(Answers)

1. In the Netherlands East Indies. He is Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch Army there.
2. Between Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth Islands and the mainland of Massachusetts.
3. The Great Smoky Mountains National Park had more visitors than any other in 1940.
4. Houston, Texas.
5. This $1,000,000 collection of 18th century American Art was recently opened at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts.
6. Queen Margaret (1353-1412) united the kingdoms of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.
7. A U. S. Army flying field at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
8. A broad silken sash worn by Japanese women.
9. A town in Colombia, South America; famous for its emerald mines.
10. Finland, Denmark, Bulgaria, Rumania Croatia, Slovakia, Germany, Italy, Spain, Japan, Hungary, Manchukuo, and the Japanese-sponsored Nanking Government.

Nature's Lesson in Thrift

Monitor Camera Club from Ross A. Williams, Lincoln, Nebraska

Hard on the Trees

The California Jay industriously stores large quantities of acorns against leaner days. The bird pecks a small hole in the bark of yellow pine trees and then hammers the acorns in so tightly that one is able to extract them only with considerable difficulty. This photograph was taken in the San Joaquin Valley area at the foot of the Sierra Nevada Range.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Modern Chivalry

Shreveport, La.

That genuine chivalry springs up spontaneously when it is needed, there can be no doubt. A woman from Broadmoor had gotten her car jammed in a garage so that she could not go backward without scraping the fenders. Several times she attempted to extricate the car without success. Soon a stranger appeared upon the scene and kindly offered his services. Then two other volunteers joined him and the three men worked patiently together until the car was freed.

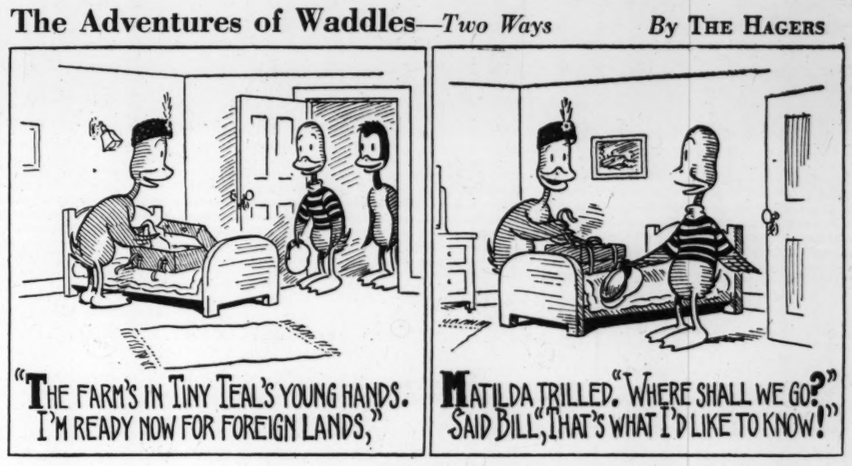
True to an innate sense of nobility, the men refused to take any reward when the woman offered to pay for their services. Their work was entirely voluntary, for the woman had in no way asked for help. The three men were faithful workers on a City garbage truck, but to the grateful woman these men were more noble than any armored knight of ancient days. True chivalry springs from the heart and is not confined to any age or clime.

Household Hint

An even temperature of at least 68 degrees should be maintained for the successful growing of plants indoors.

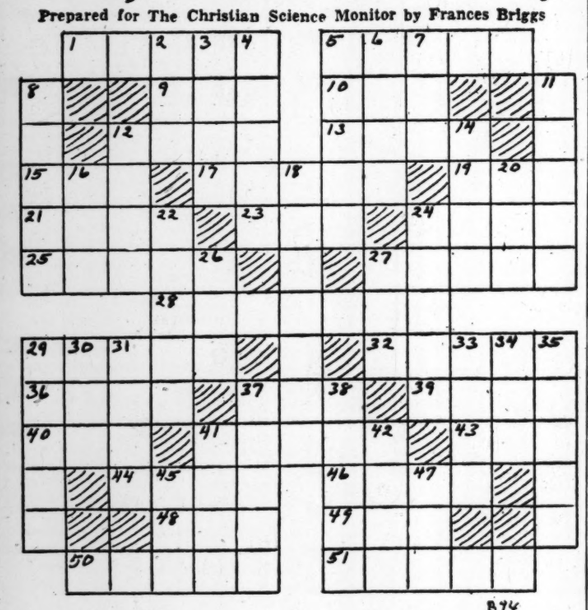
The Adventures of Waddles—*Two Ways*

By The Hagers


"THE FARM'S IN TINY TEAL'S YOUNG HANDS. I'M READY NOW FOR FOREIGN LANDS,"
MATILDA TRILLED. "WHERE SHALL WE GO?" SAID BILL, "THAT'S WHAT I'D LIKE TO KNOW!"
"YOU SEE," I TRIED TO MAKE IT CLEAR, "OUR HOUSEBOAT'S ON A RIVER, DEAR."
"AND SO," BILL ADDED WITH A FROWN, "WE'LL EITHER RUN HER UP OR DOWN."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



874

Across

1—Who wrote poem "The Prisoner of Chillon"?
5—What is used in bleaching and in purifying water?
9—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
10—What is a prominent ridge in a fabric?
12—What creatures are called "knuckle-walkers"?
13—In Arthurian legend, who was Geraint's wife?
15—What is a tool for piercing small holes in leather?
17—What plant is chiefly valuable for its content of tannin?
19—What mountain is associated with Jupiter?
21—What is a headland?
23—Turf.
24—Outer covering of a fruit is what?
25—Which of certain twin brothers was brought up by a bear?
27—In what Belgian city is the Cathedral of St. Bavon?
28—Whole of northern Asia is popularly known as what?
29—Who is one of Indians for whom Caribbean Sea was named?
32—"Happy is the —— the sun shines on."
36—What is poetic name of Ireland?
37—What is a city of Germany?
39—Rounded hill or mountain is called what?
40—Linger.
41—Who is man of whom Dickens wrote in his unfinished novel?
43—Self.
44—Whom did Jezebel wed?
46—What city has been called the "Manchester of Poland"?
48—Wing.
49—Who is a character in Milton's "Paradise Lost"?
50—Fourth day of week is named for whom?
51—Who is hero of Byron's "Bride of Abydos"?

Down

2—Quick, smart blow.
3—What U. S. bills have Washington's portrait on them?
4—Who is celebrated for his devoted attachment to Euryalus?
5—In Greek mythology, who was one of nymphs of mountains and hills?
6—What is spelter?
7—What is broad silk sash worn by Japanese women?
8—It is said that laws of what Athenian were "written in blood"?
11—Who would be mentioned in gigantology (sing.)?
12—In Byron's poem, Manfred dwells in what mountains?
14—What is a levee?
16—Armed conflict is what?
18—What is a variety of dark-red cherry?
20—Racket.
22—What is a dye used for making red ink?
24—Skin of what fish is made into leather?
26—Point of a pen.
27—What is a familiar name for a cat?
29—What are the compartments of a honeycomb?
30—What is a southern constellation?
31—What is a city of Latvia?
33—Girl's name.
34—Boatswain, pet of 1 Across, was what?
35—What durable wood is found in tropical Asia and Africa?
37—Pertaining to a city or town.
38—What animals dwell underground?
41—What is first name of author of "How to Win Friends and Influence People"?
42—King David wished for wings of what creature?
45—Possessed.
47—What State of U. S. is next to smallest in size (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

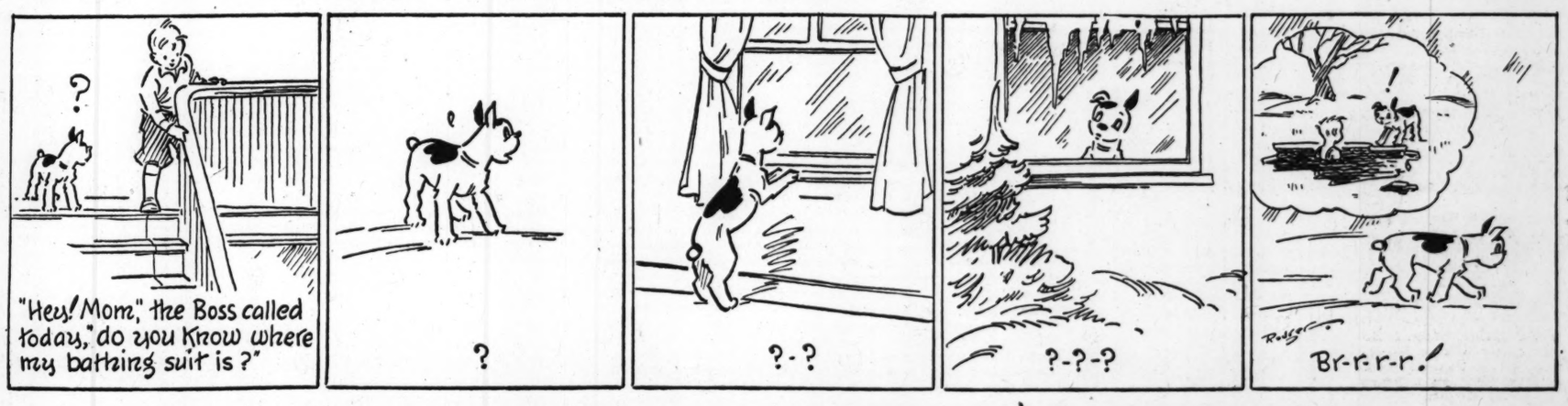
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Talk Trouble*

By Le Pelley

BENJAMIN! ARE YOU CHANGING THOSE STOCKINGS?
I'M DRYING THEM MOM, IT'S QUICKER
SIZZLE SIZZLE
MOM — CAN'T I GO OUT NOW? THE WHOLE GANG IS WAITING!
NOT TILL YOU CHANGE ALL THOSE CLOTHES! THERE'S NO SENSE IN YOUR BEING NICE AND CLEAN IF YOUR CLOTHES ARE DIRTY!!
OH — I'M NOT SO CLEAN — REALLY I'M NOT!
EGGBY — WON'T I EVER LEARN WHEN TO STOP TALKING!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Hope He Doesn't Ask Me to Join Him!*

By Rodgers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Quick—the Sand!

One large incendiary bomb already has landed in the American national economy and is flaming ominously. It is the torch of rising prices.

The United States Senate is debating the advisability of calling the fire department and of providing it with enough sand to put out the blaze. The bill presented by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency would give statutory organization to the Office of Price Administration, already functioning on a voluntary basis under Leon Henderson, would give it power to set legal price ceilings, and at the same time would set up procedure for judicial review of the fairness of price orders.

Practically all groups in the United States now admit that price control is necessary. It is needed in fairness to the consumer. It is needed to keep down the costs of the war. It is needed to prevent inflation which works hardship in a thousand ways.

The prospective obstacles in the way of timely arrival of the fire department take mainly the form of amendments to the price control bill which will be offered on the floor of the Senate. These are advanced in good faith, though in some instances their effect could be disastrous.

The principal group of disruptive amendments comes from Senators representing farm states. One of these would provide that no agricultural price limit could be set lower than the average for the commodity during the ten years 1919 to 1929. This would benefit chiefly cotton and potatoes.

The committee bill would permit farm prices up to 110 per cent of "parity" or to the levels of October 1, 1941, whichever might be higher. This would allow grain prices to go well above their present levels, would let beef bring about 125 per cent of "parity," and would permit cotton to rise slightly above its present market to around 20 cents a pound, though not to the 22 cents it averaged in the 1920's.

The danger in amendments which start to raise the ceilings for one group of commodities is that they may start demands for lifting the limits at other corners for other types of goods or services until the lid is off altogether.

Another farm-group amendment would take the control of farm prices out of the hands of the Office of Price Administration and place it with the Secretary of Agriculture. This would lower the efficacy of the bill and embarrass the Secretary. The Department of Agriculture is supposed to represent the farmer; to put it in the position of holding down his prices would invite political pressures that might start a see-sawing of prices between the Department and the OPA. Primarily, price control should be administered in the interests of the consumer.

The bill now has the merit of applying in some measure to all major groups of prices—industrial prices, farm prices, rents, and wages. A mild beginning of wage control is made in a declaration of policy that the Department of Labor and various labor boards shall work toward a stabilization of production costs. Industrial prices already are being controlled, though more specific authority is necessary.

The sand that is needed to fight the fire of unregulated price rises is the sand of individual courage. It takes courage to accept for one's own group or industry the controls one sees as necessary for others. The provision of these controls calls for prompt enactment of the Senate committee bill without material amendment.

Cambridge Starts Anew

Cambridge has begun the new year, with the high hope and strong resolve that, before the year is out, it will have a more efficient, more economical, more businesslike government. After years of mounting taxes and political scandals, it has begun operation under a radically new type of city charter—the Plan E, or proportional representation-city manager, type. The oath of office was given Wednesday to its first city manager, Col. John B. Atkinson, who is expected to be paid $20,000 a year—and earn it.

In Colonel Atkinson's previous experience, there is much to justify the trust the people of the University City have placed in him—success as a businessman, success as a military officer, and absence of political ties. His opening announcement of intention to reduce the tax rate, naturally, pleases the taxpayers. His pledge not to cut wages, nor to dismiss any employee without a hearing, nor to hire one as a political favor reassures the workers.

Just how the tax is to be cut is not yet clear. Colonel Atkinson says he does not yet know. Certainly, some changes will have to be made, or the old evils will persist under new management. His friends are confident that if he executes his inaugural promise of running Cambridge like an efficient business corporation, and if the Council gives him its full support, he will find the way.

Sugar Hoarders Help Hitler

Sugar these days, like gold, is where you find it—and that unfortunately is not upon the grocer's shelf.

This is not due to any lack in the sugar supply, nor yet to any serious shortage in prospect. There's plenty of sugar. It just isn't where it ought to be, that's all. Instead of being stored with the grocer, as it normally is, it has been drawn like money from the bank and hoarded in private bins and barrels by panicky housewives and others, intent upon getting theirs, come what may.

The result is rationing in many cities where this run on the sugar-bank has depleted normal stores and caused needless shortages.

Over and over again, Government officials and sugar refiners, who would be the first to be hit by the lack, have repeated, "There's no prospect of any serious sugar shortage." The only sugar supply cut off so far has been that which comes from the Philippines—a little less than one-sixth of the whole sugar quota.

Even as far back as 1940, men in the sugar market were thinking this thing out. Their answer then to the question of whether American consumers need fear a shortage of sugar in wartime was: "There is sufficient unused capacity in the West Indies alone, with present stocks, to meet any loss in supply that might take place in case of war in the Pacific Ocean."

Housewives, industrial users and others who have been guilty of sugar-hoarding have done just what the enemy would want them to do. They have helped Hitler and acted—thoughtlessly, of course—against the best interests of their country at a time when nothing less than all-out effort on the part of every citizen is needed to turn the tide to victory.

Libya

American and British readers of headlines have rather assumed that Axis resistance in Libya broke when Bengasi fell. They might well remember what happened a year ago on this very ground. For there are signs that the Nazis value North Africa and will fight for it.

The British, Free French, Poles, and Indians did a skillful, courageous job in driving 400 miles across Libya, defeating 200,000 Germans and Italians. But General Rommel seems to have re-formed roughly half his force at Agedabia. Although now retreating, he has once more broken out of the Allies' "steel ring." And he has had reinforcements. German planes are bringing supplies, Italian ships are bringing tanks across the Mediterranean. Axis bombers have been more active in Libya in the last few days. It is estimated that there are nearly 1,000 Nazi bombers and fighters in Crete and Greece, almost that many in Sicily.

On January 4 the RAF raided the airdrome at Castelvetrano, Sicily, and destroyed forty-four planes, including thirty German troop transports. It is believed this raid has checked an attempt to take Malta as Crete was taken. Malta, as a base for ships and planes, is the main barrier to Nazi power flowing from Italy to Africa. From every side there is evidence that instead of getting out of Libya as cheaply as possible, the Germans intend to put more men and machines into the struggle there.

If at a time when they were concentrating on the great drive into Russia they could show as much power as they have in the African "side show," what would be the situation were the Russian front stabilized, Vichy completely controlled and the Nazi machine really turned toward the Mediterranean area? The possibilities should prevent any premature celebrations over Libya. They should impel steps to put into Africa any British and American strength that can be spared.

Whale meat, it is announced, is being used in German sausages. But nobody has ever discovered all the ingredients of American hash.

Russia's War Aims

The chief immediate significance of the note that Foreign Minister Molotoff handed to diplomatic representatives in Moscow is the confidence it expresses in a Soviet victory.

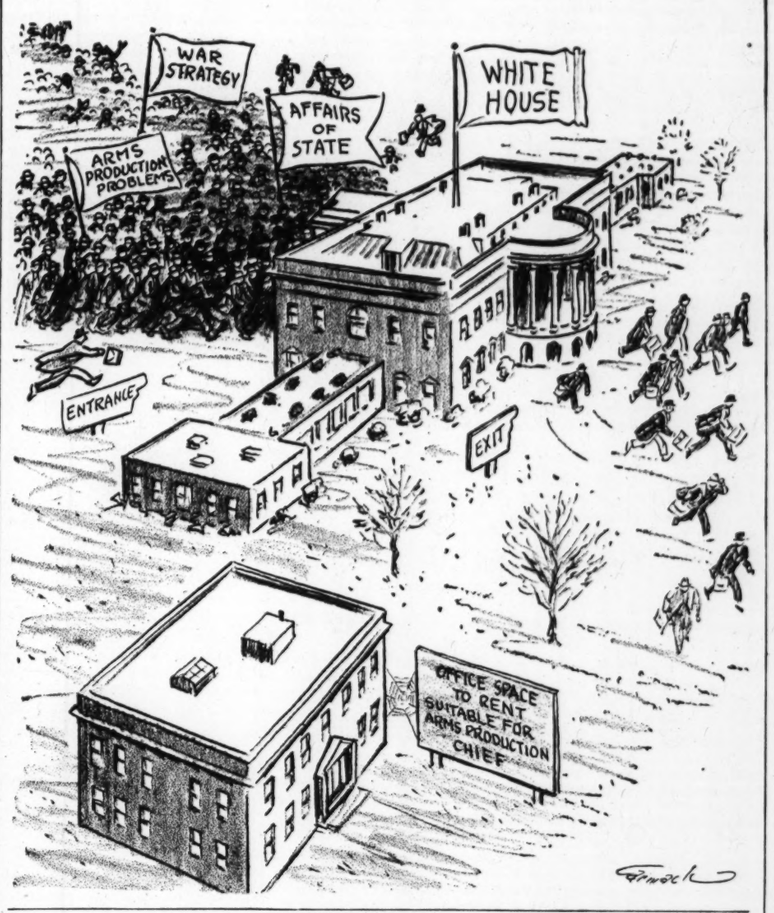
Governments always say they are going to win in war. They do not always feel sure enough of themselves to warn the enemy how hard it will be for him if he gives up. On the contrary, one of the tactics of orthodox war propaganda is to assure the enemy people that all will be well for them if only they renounce their leaders. "We are not fighting you as a people"—how familiar this sounds—"we are fighting those political groups that have misled you into war against us."

The Russian note does not talk this way. It says (1) Germany must be disarmed and made incapable of further aggression; (2) Germany must endure suffering equal to that inflicted upon Russia; (3) the German people must rebuild all their nation has destroyed. In this there is no distinction between leaders and people. There is even a promise of more suffering for the German people.

People even among Russia's allies may well question whether revenge on such a scale—and in fact on any scale—can have a place in any attempt at a lasting peace. What sort of peace Russia makes with a beaten Third Reich may not be decided in Moscow alone. The winning of this war is not a task for any one nation. To Russia has fallen the national necessity to beat the Nazis on Russia's own soil. But had Britain with her allies' aid not held the world fort against Naziism for many months, Mr. Molotoff might not yet be in a position to talk so confidently.

This war is not a Nazi-Russian war. It is a world war. The peace must be a world peace. Moreover, the war, as a statement from Russian military leaders has just recognized, is yet to be won. The Nazis are by no means beaten, even on the Russian front. The specific measures envisaged in Moscow to deal with a defeated Germany are significant chiefly for what they tell of Russian morale and for their assurance of Russia's determination to remain in the war until Nazi Germany's power is utterly broken.

Too Much for Even a Roosevelt



History in the "Want Ads"

When the historian of this period collects his material, he probably will turn to the great speeches, the communiqués, the literature, the songs, and, certainly, the excellent file of photographs that is daily accumulating. No other period has had such a complete and lucid mass of material upon which to draw. But he should not overlook the humble "want ads" in the rear pages of our newspapers.

The American story of 1942 is set forth there succinctly. Glance at today's paper and you will see, set off in the black border that costs extra and denotes special urgency, ads offering employment to machinists: "Modern plant, ideal working conditions, near city, highest wages." Similar appeals to pattern makers and toolmakers tell of the acute need for experts in manning democracy's arsenal.

A near-by appeal interprets another side of today's industrial dislocations. "Automobile Salesmen, Attention!" it commands. Those salesmen now out of work because of auto-rationing are invited to take a fling at selling encyclopedias. There is demand, too, for "Used Car Mechanics." Unable to buy new cars, owners must have "the old bus" repaired.

The historian who is also a philosopher will note with interest that in one newspaper there were sufficient "Male Help Wanted" ads to fill two columns, and enough "Female Help Wanted" to fill one column. And he will find that two-thirds of the latter seek women for other than household work. Stenographers, bookkeepers, and girls who can do soldering or run sewing machines are in demand.

Whether employers have simply abandoned hope of selling the idea that woman's place is in the home, or whether the demand is declining, we do not know, but there are very few Domestic Help Wanted ads; and those, for the most part, are for "mothers' helpers." These ads seem to vie with one another in offering attractive terms: "Own room and bath, no laundry, good wages, one child," reads one taken at random. It doesn't say whether the bath is tiled, whether the child has a sweet disposition, nor does it define the margins of the word "good" in relation to the salary. But it does appear that an effort would be made to see that the helper was kept happy, as well as busy.

One bit of national self-revelation is given by indirection. One of the fountains of American strength is the desire of its people for improvement. So, in one column you will read the classifications of workers needed, and in the next you will see the advertisements of the schools ready to train the aspiring to fill the jobs.

The philosopher-historian will be able to comment, too, about the difficulty of defeating a versatile people.

ROBERT R. MULLEN

Down the Middle of the Road

On Several Books

By Erwin D. Canham

The Book Editor is going to be very annoyed with us. For some weeks now he has been giving us books to review in proper compass in his columns, and for reasons which should be obvious to anybody who recalls what is happening in the world, we have been unable to review them. It occurs to us that the thing to do is to write a composite review and get all the books nicely off our conscience. Several of them are worth much more extensive treatment—and some aren't. But we have actually read the books, even if there hasn't been time to write the reviews. So here goes:

JOURNEY FOR MARGARET, by W. L. White (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50). (You have to say all that at the start of a review. That makes it official and proper.) "Young Bill" White—and how tired he must be of that designation—tells here the story of his latest war correspondence in Britain, wrapped up and made poignant in the tale of three-and-a-half-year-old Margaret whom he adopted legally and brought back in lieu of forty pounds of luggage.

The war correspondence makes as vivid and straightforward a story of Britain's latest effort as we have read, but Margaret's story brings it to life. It is lovely to think that Margaret is always sure today that her mother will come back when she puts on her hat to go out, and that nothing ever drops from the shiny transport planes overhead. And not the least satisfying part of Margaret's story is the realization that the son of Sallie White and William Allen White has grown by himself to a sound, workmanlike, and independent literary stature.

* * *

Another book is by another friend of ours. (Very embarrassing, reviewing one's friends' books. One is certain to say too little.) Blair Moody, who wrote BOOM OR BUST (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $2.50) is a Washington correspondent for the Detroit News. He was Phi Beta Kappa and letterman in all major sports at Brown University, he came up the hard way on the News from covering fires and petty crime, and in almost ten years in Washington he has witnessed the most stirring economic history this nation has yet experienced. So he writes a book, arguing with a practical idealism, as convincing as it is refreshing, that the United States must use its war-time production facilities full blast in peace time. We should stop fighting among ourselves, he says, set up an Economic Supreme Court to chart policy, and keep our productive facilities running full tilt. He is sure it can be done democratically, and the harder the system produces, the less government will be involved. Mr. Moody writes interesting biographies of the "managerial revolutionaries" now in Washington, but his book is, to me, a useful—if somewhat too indefinite—answer to James Burnham's "Managerial Revolution." It is easy, vigorous, and hope-filled reading.

And what a far cry to our next volume: NOSTRADAMUS ON NAPOLEON, HITLER, AND THE PRESENT CRISIS, by Stewart Robb. (New York: Scribners. $2.) Michel de Nostredame was a French physician of the sixteenth century who wrote many hundreds of four-line verse "prophecies." Mr. Robb believes he was an "authentic prophet," although he points out that you cannot unscramble his prophecies in advance but must wait for them to occur. Thus Nostradamus's possible predictions on our current future will be of no help at all. But they make an amusing game for puzzlers.

Mr. Robb quotes numerous lines which would seem to be genuine prophecies of events that took place centuries after Nostradamus lived. You will have to read them and reach your own conclusions. As for us, we would have to study Nostradamus a good deal more before we could offer a worthwhile opinion. It has been our experience that when you have several thousand cryptogrammatic words, deliberately written as prophecies, you can make almost anything you want out of them. On the other hand, several inspired leaders in world history have had insight which surely constituted "prophecy," but it was based on spiritual thinking. Though Mr. Robb states that Nostradamus came to his gifts through prayer, he does not present actual evidence of true spirituality.

* * *

On our shelves, long awaiting review, is Louis Adamic's TWO-WAY PASSAGE (New York: Harpers. $2.50.) Here is a book which will really help us in thinking about today's problems, for it presents a plan of postwar action. Mr. Adamic wants Americans of European extraction—which means all of us—to go back to Europe after the war and take charge of the task of setting things right. It's a splendid idea, provided we can do the job with sufficient tact and selflessness. It is, he says, "our unavoidable duty to history," and essential to our own salvation as well as to Europe's. To apply America's experience to Europe's problems is certainly sound, if we do it the right way. But we do not have a monopoly on experience and judgment, and it is pretty obvious that the job of remaking Europe must be co-operative among all men of good will.

Finally comes Upton's Sinclair's DRAGON'S TEETH (New York: Viking. $3.) There is a lot in this book, as well as in Mr. Sinclair's earlier stories of Europe from Versailles to Vichy, which seems to us to be unnecessarily boudoir-ish. Yet much of the earlier Sinclair of "The Jungle" comes out in the latest book, and his tale of the rescue of a young German Jew from Dachau is a gripping adventure story. We read it with great interest; but then, we will read almost anything just to see what the author is thinking about. And now we're not quite sure just what Upton Sinclair is thinking about anyway.

You will find something of interest in all these books; more in some than others; but if you really want to be thrilled—apart from your more regular and purposeful daily reading—we would recommend Shakespeare, or if that is too rich, then Jane Austen, or perhaps Saki.

The Wide Horizon

Lafcadio Hearn Disillusioned

By Alexander H. Williams

The verb "to change" has mightily underwritten action in the moving history of this high-domed world. So striking have the changes implemented been that Thomas Carlyle, Sage of Chelsea, defined the sequence as "revolution." So able is man to adjust himself to it, however, that assimilation becomes a communal process, and he can carry on under conditions he would have found it impossible to endure had the transition not been by stages.

Exceptions to this rule appear confined almost exclusively to men and women whose wisdom is ripened by experience and whose thought turns to what they hold were better days; to thinkers, poets and impressionists. In the latter catalogue one name stands out pre-eminently today: that of Lafcadio Hearn.

* * *

Hearn, it will be recalled, renounced the Occident and in his early flush of enthusiasm for the East became an Oriental by adoption. At that time he loved Japan—the old Japan—and saw in it a land of beauty, gentleness, poetry. It was at this period that he developed his master craftsmanship, his exquisite use of words—words which, like an old Dutch diamond cutter, he took in the rough and polished into pure white brilliants.

But as he neared the end of his journey here, he knew that the Japan he loved was dead, or, rather, that the Japan he pictured was an illusion. One of the last things he wrote bore this title—"Illusion":

"An old, old sea-wall, stretching between two boundless levels, green and blue;—on the right only rice-fields, reaching to the sky-line;—on the left only summer-silent sea, where fishing-craft of curious shapes are riding. Everything is steeped in white sun; and I am standing on the wall. Along its broad and grass-grown top a boy is running toward me—running in sandals of wood—the sea-breeze blowing aside the long sleeves of his robe as he runs, and baring his slender legs to the knee. Very fast he runs, springing upon his sandals;—and he has in his hands something to show me: a black dragon-fly, which he is holding carefully by the wings, lest it should hurt itself struggling. . . . With what sudden incommunicable pang do I watch the gracious little figure leaping in the light—between those summer silences of field and sea! . . . And how softly vivid all things under this milky radiance—the smiling child-face with lips apart—the twinkle of the light, quick feet—the shadows of grasses and of little stones! . . .

"But, quickly as he runs, the child will come no nearer to me—the slim brown hand will never cling to mine. For this light is the light of a Japanese sun that set long years ago. . . . Never, dearest!—never shall we meet—not even when the stars are dead!

"And yet—can it be possible that I shall not remember?—that I shall not still see, in other million summers, the same sea-wall under the same white moon—the same shadows of grasses and of little stones—the running of the same little sandaled feet that will never, never reach my side?"

* * *

Lafcadio Hearn's last wish was to leave this land of Nippon and return to America. His disillusionment was final, complete. He knew that the old Japan he loved was a figment of his imagination.

To one who knew Hearn this much is clear: that he would have been deeply grieved, but not surprised, at what happened at Pearl Harbor and at Manila; at what the sequent days, weeks, months may hold in the blue waters of the Pacific. Although dreamer, idealist, impressionist, he would be wise enough to know that the changes wrought in what Carlyle calls the time-phantasmagoria were themselves an illusion—finally to be dispelled, somewhere, sometime.

Mirror of World Opinion

Higher Critic Trapped

Sir Bernard Pares . . . recalled how in one [Russian] village a scientist attempted to dispel the peasants' belief in miracles by pouring water from a jug into a glass, the liquid assuming a red color in the process. He tried to improve on the Biblical example by changing the "wine" back to water. "You see there's nothing in it," he proudly pointed out. "All right, then," said a peasant, "now drink it!"—*The Scotsman*, Edinburgh.

Precaution

In both Canada and Britain, after all, total war has required restrictive labor legislation or orders in council. These laws and orders do not so much impair labor's rights as they formalize labor's resort to those rights. Certainly our own labor leadership and discipline is not so much superior to that of Canada or Britain that we can neglect precautions found imperative in those great citadels of the freedoms for which all three nations fight.—*The Sun*, Baltimore.

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